The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Resignation and Probable Reconsideration of Mr. Fish.

Pressure from All Sides to Induce Him to Remain.

Text of the Catacazy Correspondence Presented to the Senate.

The Russian Minister Shown to be Utterly Unprincipled.

Explicit Proofs of His Duplicity Given by the State Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary FISH placed his resignation in the hands of the President on Tuesday, in accordance with a determination formed some months ago, to retire when the adjustment of certain pending questions seemed substantially complete. To this end he has arranged his personal affairs, but he finds it a great deal harder in his case to get out of official position than to get in. The President is now, as always, very reluctant to have him go, and within the past forty-eight hours there has come such an earnest, generous, unexpected protest from his colleagues, from Senators, from Representatives and from others who hold him, personally and officially, in high esteem, that he has consented to reconsider the matter, and it is not improbable that such reconsideration may result in a resolution to remain until the close of the present administration. The matter is not wholly settled, but the indications point that way to-night. It is a long time, certainly, since such a pressure has been exerted to keep a man from going out of office, and the fact is indicative of the very high favor into which the Secretary has grown here with some of the very classes who were not satisfied with his appointment.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

To the name of Senator TRUMBULL as among those who are not engaged in intriguing to defeat the renomination of President GRANT must be added the name of Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT. The use of his name in such a connection has not been with his consent, and he has recently assured inquiring minds to that effect.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, in the debate on the Apportionment bill, yesterday, undertook to criticise the census tables which had been distributed to members, giving the ratio of representation for any specified number of members, from 241 (the present House) up to 300. The result was that he made a miscalculation. Instead of taking the representative population of the United States as shown by the table prepared, he took the total population, including the district of Columbia and territories, and divided that by 137,800 as the ratio for 280 members, then distributed the members among the States according to this ratio. Whereas the census tables took the actual representative population, excluding the District of Columbia and Territories, which, for 280 members, made the ratio smaller, viz.: 136,119. Then in his criticisms about the arbitrary application of the fractional representation, if he had referred to the law, plainly printed in the same statement, he would have seen that it requires that the surplus representation shall be given, not to all the States having a majority fraction, but to those having the largest fraction. If but four members are thus apportioned, but four States can be selected, and these the highest. For a member of the Judiciary Committee who has studied this subject for ten months, the Judge was decidedly foggy.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held their first meeting today, and referred the various portions of the President's Message submitted to that Committee to individual members. That portion relating to Mexico was referred to Judge AMBLER, and that relating to ocean cables, to Mr. WOOD, who had charge of it in the last Congress. Our relations with Spain, which cover Cuban affairs, will remain in charge of Gen. BANKS. On Monday next he will introduce into the House, for reference, the bill which has been prepared under direction of the State Department, to carry into effect the provisions of the *Alabama* treaty of May 8, last, which covers the fisheries.

Section 1 authorizes the President, when he has received evidence that the Parliament of Great Britain, of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edwards Island have passed the laws required by the treaty, to authorize by proclamation the free entry of fish and their products from the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edwards Island.

Section 2 provides that whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give consent to the application of the stipulations of the treaty, then like privileges are to be extended to that colony.

Section 3 provides that during the continuance of the observance of such stipulations the President is to authorize the transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States.

Section 4 provides for the protection during the existence of the treaty of the trade of British citizens between ports of the United States which may pass through the Dominion of Canada, and it also provides that the President may suspend by proclamation this provision whenever the Dominion of Canada shall deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the Canadian canals; and it further provides that if any export or other duty is levied after June 16, 1872, on any lumber cut on that portion of American territory watered by the St. Johns River, and floated down to the sea through New-Brunswick, then the President may by proclamation suspend the right of carrying thus provided for.

AMERICANS OWNING SLAVES.

The State Department has also prepared and Gen. BANKS will introduce, on Monday next, a bill to enforce article 13 of the Constitution of the United States, which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's message, prohibits the holding of slaves by citizens of the United States.

Section one makes it a high misdemeanor to hold slaves or be interested in slave labor in any manner, and gives any district or Circuit Court of the United States jurisdiction of the offense.

Section two alienates all such persons, by providing that they shall not be entitled to receive any protection whatever from the United States, or from any officer thereof, against any acts committed against him or against his property without or beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section three requires aliens applying to become citizens of the United States to make oath that they do not own slaves and are not interested in slave labor.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Committee of the House met today and resolved to hold their first meeting for business on Wednesday of next week.

THE DOLBY TROUPE.

The concert of the Dolby troupe at Lincoln Hall to-night was a very fine success, the audience being not only large, but very select and appreciative. It will be repeated to-morrow night.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committees were arranged by the caucus Committee appointed for the purpose yesterday, and the list was reported to and approved by another caucus today. They were then presented to the Senate and adopted. There was never less excitement over the appointment of the Committees. No changes were made in the Chairmanship of any of the important Committees. Mr. CAMERON remains at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Committee on Privileges and Elections was again provided for, and Mr. SUMNER placed at its head. It was hoped that he would accept the position, as the Committee is much needed for important work which has hitherto been in charge of the Judiciary Committee, but he absolutely declines to serve on the Committee. Mr. MORTON is placed second on the same Committee, and will make an excellent Chairman. Mr. TRUMBULL moved the restoration of the Committee on Retrenchment, but Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the matter lay over. It is uncertain whether the Committee will be revived, though the impression prevails that it will, with Mr. SCHURZ possibly as Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice today that on Monday next he should move for the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This proposition causes a good deal of comment, and its bearings are not at all understood. The movement promises to meet with such success as various wild proposals emanating from the same source have constantly had. The importance of the office is steadily diminishing with the abolition of internal revenue taxes, but the Bureau will be necessary as long as any internal taxes are levied, and must needs have a head. Mr. DOUGLASS' nomination was sent in today, and will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Senate.

THE KUKLUX WITNESSES.

Mr. SCOTT's resolutions concerning the several contumacious Kuklux who would not testify before his Committee, were under discussion today. The point at issue is whether the Senate shall proceed to arrest and punish them on its own authority, or on joint authority with the House. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that although the Committee was a joint one either House could proceed independently of the other in punishing the contempt. No action was taken, when the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

A DINNER FOR GOV. WASHBURNE.

The Massachusetts delegates in the House of Representatives propose to give Gov. WASHBURN a farewell dinner when he leaves the House to assume the duties of his new position. A meeting was held today in reference to the project.

TREASURY DEFAULTERS.

Just at the moment when Treasurer SPINNER was congratulating himself that he had saved the country from loss during another year through any act of any officer in his Bureau, some facts came to his knowledge which seemed to indicate that something was not as it should be. An investigation was made when it was discovered that a clerk in the cash-room named JOHNSON, was in default to the amount of $50,000. This discovery led to others, and one result was the arrest, yesterday, of FREDERICK A. MARDEN, a disbursing clerk, who was charged with the embezzlement of $12,000 of the Government money. The whole amount of loss through JOHNSON and MARDEN is about $40,000, which falls upon Gen. SPINNER personally, and not upon the Government. It appears that in regard to MARDEN there had been suspicions for some time. An investigation was had in regard to his accounts a year ago. It was believed to be impossible for him to take any money except by retaining the pay of the clerks, because he only received money for which he deposited the signed payrolls as vouchers. It became known that he had lost over $300 by indorsing a note, and as his ability to meet it from his private means was doubted another investigation was made, but no way was found by which it appeared possible for him to use public money, but in the meantime, JOHNSON's defalcation came to light, because he had been operating in Wabash Canal stocks, which were affected disastrously by the Chicago fire, and could get no more money to pay the necessary margins demanded. The operations of MARDEN were thus detected. He had deposited checks which had been cashed by JOHNSON, who had laid them aside together and returned them in the accounts as cash. Twelve thousand dollars marked cash were in one envelope. JOHNSON took $50,000 last Spring at one time to cover up prior smaller transactions, and has taken none since. FANT has stocks which will sell for enough to reduce the loss as above stated. The case is one of the most painful that has ever happened, because it will, unless Congress shall specially relieve him, strip Gen. SPINNER of the entire property which he has been able to accumulate, and it is lost in spite of the strictest vigilance. MARDEN has been in the office ten years. He was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. GOOCH, who was in Congress from Gen. BANKS' district, when the latter was made Governor of Massachusetts. It is understood that the arrest of JOHNSON has been delayed by the solicitor in the interest of the Government that others implicated may be secured, but it will no doubt be made in a day or two.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, today, sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John W. Douglass, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Wm. T. Haines, to be Commissioner of Customs; Wm. McMichael, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Charles Chesley, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Charles C. Beaman, Jr., to be Examiner of Claims of the Department of State; Daniel B. Johnson, Jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Isaac C. Mills, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; S. R. Harrington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; James Neville, to be United States Attorney for Nebraska; William Spence, United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; J. W. Fisher, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Edward R. Roe, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah; James A. Kerns, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; George Andrews, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Horace H. Harrison, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Postmasters.—James K. Dawes, Easton, Penn.; A. Harkins, Rochester, Minn.; C. C. Ewell, Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, Barnesville, Ohio; O. Slemmons, Cadiz, Ohio; Hiram Rose, Norwalk, Ohio; William Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich.; F. Leiter, Charlotte, Mich.; Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti, Mich.

THE CATACAZY LETTERS.

What the Russian Minister Did—His Mendacity Clearly Proved—Extraordinary Conduct of a Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following letters appear in the Fish-Catacazy correspondence, which was today ordered to be printed by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1871.

To A. G. Curtin, Esq.:

SIR: Your dispatches to No. 130, inclusive, have been received. Your reply to the remark of the Vice-Chancellor, referred to in your No. 120, that no proofs of the ground of complaint against Mr. CATACAZY were furnished, was proper. The official or authorized statement that a Minister has made himself unacceptable, or even that he has ceased to be *persona grata* to the Government to which he is accredited, is sufficient to invoke the deference to a friendly Power and the observance of the courtesy and the practice regulating the diplomatic intercourse of the Powers of Christendom. For the recall of an objectionable Minister, the declaration of the authorized representative of the Power to which an offending Minister is accredited, is all that can properly be asked and all that a self-respecting Power could give.

His Imperial Majesty having requested the President to tolerate Mr. CATACAZY for a short time, with the assurance that he would then be recalled, and the request having been assented to, an opportunity is now presented of bringing to the notice of His Majesty some of the causes which led to the determination of this Government to be relieved of the present Minister. On his arrival at this capital Mr. CATACAZY gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister, and made a very agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious in interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his Legation, and in those pending before Congress. Importuning Senators and Members of Congress, and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations, unusual on the part of the representatives of other Powers accredited to this Government, distasteful, and annoying to the legislators thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on the subjects with respect to which his interference was obtruded. He did not hesitate to use the newspaper Press of this country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before Government, and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and of individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. He selected a pending claim of the estate of a deceased American citizen against the Government of Russia for constant denunciation, and made parties connected therewith, whether as assignees of the claim, counsel or witnesses, the objects of the most violent abuse and vilification, unhesitatingly applying to them epithets of the coarsest nature, calculated to provoke against the utterer, if protected by diplomatic or other privilege, legal prosecution, and possibly personal violence. There was nothing in the manner in which this claim, that of the estate of BENJAMIN PERKINS, was being presented by this Government, differing from any of the many private claims continually arising between friendly Powers. It was not importunately urged. Its presentation was courteous, and, in its advocacy by the present Administration, reliance was placed mainly upon the arguments which had been advanced by Gen. CASS, and by Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, and by their predecessors many years ago.

In June, 1869, some time prior to Mr. CATACAZY's appointment to his present position, the United States had proposed that the claim be submitted to an arbitration. This proposition having been before the Russian Government for several months, and being declined by the Russian Government, the United States, in 1870, then proposed, inasmuch as the examination of this claim on both sides had been *ex parte*, that it be referred for examination to parties to be mutually selected, assuring Mr. CATACAZY that, should competent parties thus agreed upon report adversely to the claim, his Government would hear no further demand or question with regard to it from this Government. The Russian Government declined to make that investigation on its part, but assented to an examination without committing itself to abide the result. A gentleman of eminent professional capacity and of the highest personal character was selected to make the investigation. Mr. CATACAZY submitted to him the *proces probantes* of the relation of the Russian side of the question, and appeared before the examiner in person, made oral statements and arguments, and submitted an elaborate argument in writing. On conclusion of this examination a copy of the report, which rejected a large part of this claim, but reported favorably on another branch thereof, was sent to the Russian Minister, and a copy was also sent to the American Legation in St. Petersburg. Such has been the entire course of this Government in the matter of this claim since the present Administration came into power. On the other hand, Mr. CATACAZY, immediately on his arrival, began a fierce denunciation of the claim and of the parties connected with it. Articles were published in the journals of the country ridiculing, denouncing and vilifying it. It is not in my power to say positively that these articles were all written by Mr. CATACAZY, but many of them were traced so near to him, or found to be written by correspondents in his confidence and admitted to his close intimacy, and contained language so identical with that habitually used by him, that the conviction was inevitable that they came, if not from his pen, at least from his inspiration. On one occasion he went so far as to appear in the public prints under his own signature. His attention was called to the impropriety and indecorum of such conduct, but the anonymous publications continued, and the articles, purporting to be from correspondents of public journals, were quite as frequent, and became more licentious and calumnious. A remarkable letter was published in the New-York *World* of the 29th of November, 1870, purporting to be from its Washington correspondent, under the caption of "Russia and America," a copy of which is appended hereto. The subject, and its treatment, attracted attention. It bore evidence of its inspiration from some one familiar with the instruction from his Government to the Russian Minister, and of his confidential correspondence and conversations. On the first day of December, the second day after the publication of the letter in New-York, being the day which the Secretary of State set apart for the reception of the Foreign Minister, Mr. CATACAZY called at this Department and introduced the business of his visit by alluding to a newspaper article attributing to him, as he asserted, views, remarks and opinions entirely untrue and without foundation. He denied having any conversation with any newspaper reporters or correspondents, except one belonging to the New-York *Herald*, who, he said, waylaid him in New-York some time previously. He referred to the letter in the *World*, above alluded to, and said he knew whence it came; that it was written by "the Perkins set of fellows," using these words, and added "they want to get rid of him, and invent these things." He denounced the letter as malicious, false and absurd, and said he would address me a letter on the subject which, he requested to be laid before the President. The following day I received from Mr. CATACAZY the letter dated Dec. 1, which, in his official interview, he had indicated an intention to address me, and which he had requested to be laid before the President. Notwithstanding the official character of this note, he marked it "Personal" and "Confidential," and introduced into it some things which may be thus regarded. These parts are withheld; the official part of the letter, relating to what had passed between us in the official interview, of the morning of the day on which the letter is dated, is appended. In this letter, as in his conversation, Mr. CATACAZY denied emphatically and categorically all connection, direct or indirect, with the *World's* false and absured assertions. Speaking of the statements, &c., in the *World* article, he says that from beginning to end they constitute a tissue of lies and absurdities, and he then undertakes to point out the source whence it proceeded, by indicating parties interested in a certain claim, meaning the "Perkins Claim," who, he says he has good reasons to believe, spread these new calumnies. Notwithstanding this emphatic and categorical denial of all connection with the *World's* article, information soon reached me confirmatory of the opinion which the structure, purport and statements of the *World* article had originally forced on me, that Mr. CATACAZY had furnished the material, and the statements of article A, appended hereto, [correspondence between myself and Mr. G. W. ADAMS, the very intelligent, careful and reputable head of the office in this city of the New-York *World*.] The letter from Mr. ADAMS to me conclusively confirms the correctness of the opinion I had previously entertained, and shows that the article was written from notes made during an interview of Mr. CATACAZY's own timing and at his own house; that it was written under the stipulation that Mr. CATACAZY should revise the writer's manuscript; that it was devised in whole, and in part, from no other source whatever; that it was left by the writer for Mr. CATACAZY, who stipulated the revision at the Russian Legation; that it was returned to Mr. ADAMS at the Russian Legation by Mr. CATACAZY's direction; that it bore the marks of his revision, and that it was printed and published without alteration after such revision. It thus appears that Mr. ADAMS, who writes this letter to me, himself received at the Russian Legation by Mr. CATACAZY's direction, and having the marks of his revision of the manuscript of the article with which Mr. CATACAZY emphatically and categorically denied all connection. He denounced it as false and absurd. He stigmatized it as a tissue of lies and absurdities, and endeavored to attribute it to the parties interested in a claim against his Government, whom he charges with a design thereby to injure and get rid of him. The impropriety of a foreign Minister thus to influence and misdirect the public opinion of the country, must be admitted as sufficient grounds for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represents and that to which he is accredited. In connection with his denials, it certainly was more than sufficient to deprive Mr. CATACAZY of the confidence of this Government and of the personal respect which we desire ever to maintain for the representative of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.

In Mr. CATACAZY's note to me of Dec. 15, 1870, he alludes to what he calls a forged document. In the early Winter of 1869-70, a report was telegraphed from Europe, and extensively copied in the journals of this country, that Gen. IGNATIEFF had succeeded to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as Chancellor of the Empire. The documents alluded to by Mr. CATACAZY in his letter purported to be an extract from a dispatch of Gen. IGNATIEFF to Mr. CATACAZY, respecting his management of the Perkins claim, and an alleged reply of Mr. CATACAZY. The letter contained gross misstatements and slanders upon the Secretary of State. It made statements which the archives and records of this Department, as also those of the Russian Government, could not fail to detect and expose. These papers were not calculated to mislead any person familiar with the official proceedings of the two Governments or their agents, nor any one knowing the falsity of the rumor which has placed a successor of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in the position he has so long adorned, but that rumor was very generally credited throughout this country in the early days of the year 1870; these papers were thrown into the possession of the agents of the Perkins claim, and the character and language of the alleged dispatch from the supposed successor to the Chancellor of the Empire were well contrived to stimulate their hopes and induce them to attach an importance to the supposed possession of genuine dispatches, and they availed themselves of their imagined advantage to give publicity to them. It would appear from affidavits hereafter referred to, that they fell unsuspectingly into a snare contrived to entrap them. Mr. CATACAZY very indignantly denounced these papers as forgeries, and pointed to them and their publication as among the base means to which he charges, and has continued to charge in conversation and correspondence and through numerous publications in the journals of the country, the agents of that claim were ready to resort for the purpose of injuring him. In the letter annexed, B, he says: "You know that the authors of these forgeries want to get rid of me at any price, because they very erroneously suppose I am personally opposed to a claim in which they are interested."

The annexed affidavit of Mr. LOUIS T. TASISTRO shows that he obtained knowledge of these papers at Mr. CATACAZY's house, and before they came into the hands of the Perkins agents; that he subsequently received them for the purpose of having them delivered to Mr. STEWART, the attorney for the Perkins claims; that he made the translations of them and delivered them to Mr. STEWART, one of the persons whom Mr. CATACAZY denounces as the authors of forgeries gotten up to injure him. Although the affidavit of Mr. TASISTRO is only recently sworn to, the purport of its statements has been known to this Government for a considerable time. The paper annexed marked F, was published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in February last. It follows the tone and the key-note of the letter in the New-York *World* of the 27th November. It falsifies many facts. It greatly magnifies Mr. CATACAZY, whose name it repeats no less than four times. Besides its reference to the Russian Minister, it misrepresents the President, and drags in the great Perkins claim. "In which great stake," it says, "our worthy President is interested." As with the letter in the New-York *World*, the internal evidence of this article, erroneous in its statements and indecorous as it is, unhappily, but unerringly pointed to Mr. CATACAZY as its author. His attention was called to it, and with the most solemn adjurations, he affirmed as a man, declared as the representative of his august Sovereign, and swore before Almighty God, as a Christian, that he had no connection with it, knew nothing of it, and had never seen it. Having heard that he had admitted the authority of this article to Mr. FRANK TURK, a gentleman of respectability, and long associated professionally with the Russian Minister, I requested from him information on the subject. He reluctantly answered me in the letter appended, marked G, stating that Mr. CATACAZY positively asserted to him, in calling his attention to the same, (the article in the newspaper alluded to,) that he knew all about it, for he himself had written it.

On the 16th of June last you were instructed to make a representation to the Imperial Government of the desire of the President for a change of the head of the Russian Legation here. Mr. CATACAZY was informed of this on the 16th of August, at the first interview which I had with him after the dispatch of the 16th of June, and your dispatches by cable and by mail reporting the hesitancy of the Vice-Chancellor to make the recall, and his desire that it be deferred until after the visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS. The President felt that he had endured all that it was in his power to endure, and declined to listen to the proposal for delay, but your telegram of the 8th of September, and your dispatch No. 120, brought a request to the President directly from the Emperor, which the President's profound respect for the person and the Government of the Emperor did not allow him to decline. Your dispatch No. 120 states that the Vice-Chancellor authorized again today, that the Emperor requests that Mr. CATACAZY should be tolerated for the present until the visit of the Grand Duke is over, and then Mr. CATACAZY will be recalled. Your same dispatch contains also what purports to be an extract from a letter from Mr. CATACAZY to the Vice-Chancellor, in which he says that after an interview with the Secretary of State, he asked an interview with the President; that the President received him with kindness, and addressed him as "My dear Mr. CATACAZY," and inquired after his family. I am directed by the President to say that this extract conveys an utterly inexact account of his interview with Mr. CATACAZY, and that the expressions and language which I have quoted as attributed to him by Mr. CATACAZY were not used by him. After having been told by me that his recall had been requested, Mr. CATACAZY went to Long Branch, where the President was seeking some repose from official duties. He requested an interview with the President, which was refused. The request was renewed, with the assurance that his object was only to pay his personal respects, and was accorded, with the condition attached that he was to confine himself to the professed objects of his visit. Being admitted, he endeavored to introduce the subject of his position and relations to the Government, when the President admonished him that he could only discuss these questions with the Secretary of State. Still attempting the same line of conversation he was peremptorily interrupted, and the President observed throughout the whole interview, all the coldness and reserve that civility in his own house would admit of. Neither then nor on any other occasion, did the President address him as "My dear Mr. CATACAZY." The indecorum of this intrusion by the Minister, in disregard of the usages and proprieties of his position, upon the President of affairs which the Minister was entitled to discuss only with the Secretary of State; this disregard of the express condition on which alone he was admitted to the President's private retreat; and above all, the inaccurate account given by him of the President's conversations and manners, made it necessary that the President should protect himself, during the time he might consent to tolerate the Minister, against the possibility of further obtrusion or misapprehension. He was, therefore, constrained to accompany his assent to the Emperor's request that Mr. CATACAZY be tolerated, with the announcement that hereafter Mr. CATACAZY would only be received when he might accompany His Imperial Highness, and that on no occasion would the President hold any conversation with him. Mr. CATACAZY has since seen fit to address a note to this Department to the effect that upon his request his august master had deigned to afford to him a leave of absence immediately after the visit of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS. This was regarded as at variance with the understanding that his official relations were to terminate immediately after the visit of the Grand Duke. The President is not content that Mr. CATACAZY should continue to hold official relations with the Government. He could under no circumstances consent that these relations be continued after his return to St. Petersburg, and during an absence on leave, which would imply not only continued tenure of position, but the possibility of return. The dignity and self-respect of this Government, and a regard for the interests and a continuance of the past cordial relations of both Governments, require a termination of Mr. CATACAZY's official relation to this Government. He has, therefore, been notified that his passports will be soon transmitted. The acts which I have enumerated, grievous as they are, and injurious to the honor and prejudicial to the interests alike of Russia and the United States, are but some of the offensive acts of the same class, which it would be superfluous to mention, and although amply sufficient of themselves to require a cessation of official intercourse with Mr. CATACAZY, they have long been borne with in profound respect for the person and the Government of the Emperor, and in conviction that as soon as he should be apprised of them he would apply the appropriate remedy, in the recall of his misconducting Minister.

But other and more serious incidents have occurred, and are continuing to occur, which leave the President no alternative but to immediately deliver passports to Mr. CATACAZY. The settled foreign policy of the United States is in the familiar knowledge of all Europe and America. That policy forbids on our part all interference in the internal affairs of other Governments, and excludes interference by them in ours. It is the policy established by the venerated founder of the American Republic, under circumstances of great difficulty pending the European wars growing out of the French revolution. It has been steadfastly adhered to by every successive President of the United States, and is firmly rooted in the conviction and judgment and approval of the American people. It is the well-considered fixed idea consecrated by experience, which lies at the foundation of all the intercourse with other Powers. It has proved of signal benefit to the United States, and in the long run not less so to any friendly Power. It commends itself unqualifiedly to the judgment of the President for the time being. Against this fundamental policy of the United States Mr. CATACAZY has deliberately offended, and is now daily deliberately offending. He has made himself busy in season and out of season in efforts to obstruct, embarrass and defeat the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for adjustment of their mutual differences, and he continues in the same way now to interfere with the due execution of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th May last. As the Government of the United States would not tolerate such conduct on the part of the Minister of our close ally, the French Republic, in a similar emergency in the early days of our history, so it will not tolerate that conduct on the part of Mr. CATACAZY, intimate as are the ties of amity between us and his Government. The President directs me to say, he cannot look on with indifference to see this extraordinary attempt to introduce at Washington the diplomatic practices of Constantinople. The President further instructs me to say, that he is well aware that such intermeddling by Mr. CATACAZY in the mutual relations of the United States and Great Britain, like his frequent personal demonstrations, through the newspaper press, are voluntary and unauthorized acts of his own, which need only be stated to the Imperial Government to receive the rebuke and condemnation of the Emperor. For this reason the President would gladly, if possible, await in this matter the certain resolution of the Imperial Government, but he finds, to his deep regret, that immediate action here is demanded by imperious considerations of the dignity and peace of the United States. It is unnecessary to repeat to the Imperial Government, in the strongest terms of assurance, the unabated regard of the American people and of their Government, and of their confident expectation that the step which it had been most reluctantly compelled to decide upon, instead of disturbing will have the effect of reconfirming and fortifying the amicable relations of the two Governments by removing this light and transient obstacle which is casting a shadow upon the surface of their cordial and long-continued friendship, Mr. CATACAZY's passports will be delivered to him immediately after the Grand Duke shall have paid his visit to the President. His official relations with the Government will then cease. You will read this dispatch to Prince GORTSCKAKOFF and leave a copy with him. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

HAMILTON FISH.

Mr. CATACAZY, on the 24th of November, wrote Mr. FISH as follows:

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honor to inform the honorable Secretary of State that he has been directed to wait on Monseigneur the Grand Duke ALEXIS, on the journey which His Imperial Highness is about to make in this country by the courteous invitation of the Federal Government, and that he has received orders to sail, immediately after, for Russia. He this day transfers the management of the business of the Imperial Legation to his Excellency, Major-Gen. GORLOFF. The undersigned begs the honorable Secretary of State to accept the assurances of his consideration."

On the 24th of November Mr. FISH addressed a letter to Mr. CATACAZY, saying:

"You have been informed of the determination of the President to discontinue at an early day intercourse with you as the diplomatic representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have forced him to this course have been transmitted to your Government. They have arisen wholly as you have been informed from your own career since you have been accredited to this Government—a career which has made you personally an unacceptable representative of his Imperial Majesty. They are wholly personal to yourself, and not of a character in any degree to lead to any interruption of the diplomatic relations between this Government and Russia, which the President is sincerely desirous to maintain on the very friendly footing which has always characterized the intercourse of the two nations. In my note to you of the 16th inst. you were informed of the intention of the President of the United States to discontinue this intercourse by the transmission to you of your passports as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty. I am in receipt of your note of this date, informing me that, being directed to wait upon his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, on his tour through the United States, and having received orders to quit the country immediately thereafter, the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation passes from this date to the hands of his Excellency Major-Gen. GORLOFF, as you have been already informed. The President desires that nothing shall interfere with the movement of his Imperial Highness in his contemplated tour in this country, and as the order of your Government, referred to in your note of this date, and the transfer of the management of the affairs of the Imperial Government to Gen. GORLOFF, is understood to be a practical compliance with the request of this Government for your recall, and to relieve you from this date of all further diplomatic duties, and to assign you to the attendance upon the person of his Imperial Highness, and also relieves this Government from further personal intercourse with you, the President, before whom I have laid your note, directs me to say he will suspend the transmission of your passports, which, however, are ready for you at any time, and will be forwarded immediately on the conclusion of the visit of the Grand Duke, unless a renewal of the causes which have determined him to send them at this time compels their earlier transmission. In the meantime, I shall be happy to receive any communication affecting the relations between Russia and the United States, from Gen. GORLOFF, whose high character commends him as a most acceptable agent of the Imperial Government. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my consideration."

On Nov. 27 Mr. CATACAZY wrote to Mr. FISH, as follows:

"I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the note which you thought proper to address me on the 24th November. I shall submit the tenor of it to the Imperial Cabinet, and I reserve, either to myself, or to my successor, the privilege of replying thereto, after having received the orders of the Emperor, my august master. I now, however, protest at once, in the most formal manner, against all the charges made against me in the note. I have informed you, Mr. Secretary of State, more than once, that I was on no occasion, and in any manner, wanting in the profound respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the American people, and to the officers of the Federal Government. I reiterate this assurance, and I assert, that in spite of the attack made upon me, I shall not in future deviate from the way marked out to me by my duty, any more than I have in the past. I disclaim, in advance, all solidarity with the acts independent of my will which may present themselves so long as I am obliged to remain in the United States, upon which you have the eventual sending of any passports. I reserve to myself, firmly the maintenance of the diplomatic immunities which are granted by international law to every representative of a foreign Power until the presentation of his letters of recall and his departure from the country wherein he exercised his diplomatic functions. It has been in order to avoid the fatal consequences of a rupture which you have caused me to foresee by your last two notes, that I have assumed of my own accord the responsibility of intrusting the management of the business of the Imperial Legation to Gen. GORLOFF. I can, however, without a breach of duty, divest myself of the character with which I am clothed, without being authorised to do so by the Emperor, my august master. Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my consideration."

Secretary FISH, on the 1st December, addressed a note to Gen. GORLOFF, acknowledging receipt of Mr. CATACAZY's note of 27th November, and then adds:

It is apprehended that the rule of public law therein contained is stated more broadly and not with as much precision as may be desirable. This Department understands that the intercourse between a diplomatic agent and the Government to which he may have been accredited, is not always terminated only by the presentation of the letters of recall of such agent. There are several other ways in which such intercourse may be concluded. Whether this shall be brought about in one way or in another, diplomatic immunities for the retiring agent may undoubtedly be claimed for a reasonable time, after his official functions shall be at an end. That period, however, must depend upon circumstances, of which the Government to which he has been accredited is to be the judge. The main object for which the privilege is allowed, is to enable the diplomatic representative to adjust his private affairs, and to depart the country without annoyance. If, however, the privilege shall be abused, by an undue lingering in the country, by such agent, after his official functions are at an end, the Government of that country is justified in regarding the immunities as forfeited. It is hoped, however, that there may be no occasion to apply this rule in the case of Mr. CATACAZY. I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, General, a renewed assurance of my high consideration. (Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition for the abolition of the duty on salt. Tabled. Also, a petition from the colored citizens of Albany, N. Y., asking for the immediate passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Mr. SUMNER reiterated his views of the great importance of this measure, and said that if Congress would immediately pass it and present it to the colored people, it would be one of the greatest Christmas presents ever made in human history. Tabled. Mr. SUMNER also presented the petition of S. W. ADAMS, praying the Government to assume a supervising power over all railroads not local in their character.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the wounded soldiers in the Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, for a modification of the Pension laws. Tabled.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, and Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, presented petitions against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the Government. Tabled.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented a bill to unite the postal and telegraph services. He described it as a modification of the bill for the same purpose which was before the Committee on Post-offices last session, and said that he introduced it as an earnest effort to unite the services.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, gave notice of a bill to reduce taxation and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and said that as the chief duties of the Commissioner were to be abolished, it was right that the office should be also.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and laid on the table as follows:

By Mr SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the pay of commanding officers in the navy. The bill gives the Admiral $13,500; Vice-Admiral $11,000 at sea, $10,000 on shore duty, and $7,000 on leave or waiting orders; Rear-Admirals at sea $7,500, on shore $6,500, on leave or waiting orders $4,500; Commodores at sea $5,500, on shore $5,000, on leave or waiting orders $3,500; Captains at sea $4,500, on shore duty $3,000, on leave or waiting orders $3,000; Commanders at sea $4,000, on shore duty $3,500, on leave or waiting orders $2,500.

By Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee—Fixing the salaries of certain officers in the Executive Departments as follows: Assistant Secretaries, Solicitor, Second Controller, Register, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department; Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Commissioner of Agriculture, each $5,000 per annum; Commissioner of Customs, Auditor of the Treasury, Commissioner of Pensions and the Assistant Postmaster-General, $4,500 each; the chief clerks in the several Departments, $3,500 each; Assistant Register of the Treasury and chief clerks of the several Bureaus of the Treasury Department, $2,500 each.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—To reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. It provides for the incorporation of a Postal Telegraph Company, composed of GARDNER C. HUBBARD of Massachusetts, A. S. HEWITT of New-York, JOHN F. TRACEY of Illinois, and others, for the performance of the postal telegraph service, under contract with the Postmaster-General and on his behalf, in accordance with a large number of detailed requirements. The Postmaster-General is empowered to fix the compensation to be paid to the Company, and the rates to be paid by the public for the transmission of messages, provided the net income of the Company shall not be reduced below ten per centum of its capital stock, which at the organization of the Company is to be $1,000,000, and may be afterward increased by the amount of the actual cost of lines constructed by it for the transmission of telegrams. Said Company, as agent for the Postmaster-General, is to have exclusive privilege of transmitting correspondence by telegraph and performing the telegraphic service of the country, excepting telegrams of the following descriptions, namely: Telegrams transmitted by any company in operation for the transmission of messages for the public at the time of the approval of this act, telegrams for which no charge is made, transmitted by private lines of corporations, &c., and all other telegrams on which a telegraph stamp for five cents as postage has been affixed and canceled at the time of transmission thereof. The charge for the transmission of telegrams by the Postmaster-General and said Company in the United States shall be uniform for equal distances at a rate not exceeding twenty five cents for the first twenty words of each telegram, including the date, address and signature, between offices not over 250 miles apart, and fifty cents for distances between 250 and 500 miles, with twenty-five cents additional for each additional 500 miles or part thereof. Night messages are to be sent at a rate not exceeding twenty-five cents per 1,000 miles.

By Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire—To regulate the pay of commanding officers in the navy.

THE KUKLUX WITNESSES.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the joint resolution for the arrest of recusant witnesses in North and South Carolina.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to make it a resolution of the Senate alone.

Mr. SCOTT argued that as the Committee for which the witnesses had shown contempt was joint, this resolution should be a joint one.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, inquired of Mr. SCOTT whether the witnesses were connected with the Press. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT said there were indications that the friends and brethren of the witnesses were connected with the Press and with the telegraph also.

Mr. CARPENTER remarked that, if the witnesses were not themselves connected with the Press, he was satisfied of the jurisdiction of the Senate in the matter, but otherwise he was disposed to be careful. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the witnesses had shown contempt of both Houses, and should, therefore, be punished by joint action.

Mr. CARPENTER thought that as they had distinctly contemned the authority of the Senate, the Senate could punish them for that, no matter what the House did. He regarded as settled that the Senate could not punish anybody for contempt without the consent of the Press, [laughter,] but he was unwilling to concede that the House also must consent.

The discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. EDMUNDS, CONKLING of New-York, FRELINGHUYSEN of New-Jersey, MORTON of Indiana, and SHERMAN of Ohio, and then the Senate took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess, on motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the Senate appointed the Committees.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate at 2:10 went into Executive Session.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the Committees elected by the Senate for the second session of the Forty-second Congress:

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman; Morton, Rice, Carpenter, Logan, Hill, Thurman.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman; Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin, Casserly.

On Finance.—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morrill of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright, Bayard.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Cole, Chairman; Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West, Stevenson.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman; Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling, Vickers.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman; Robertson, Sprague, Gilbert, Johnson.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Morton, Chairman; Frelinghuysen, Robertson, Lewis, Davis of West Virginia.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman; Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West, Blair.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Ferry of Michigan, Alcorn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman; Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, Thurman.

On Post-Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman; Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Hamlin, Ferry of Michigan, Kelley.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman; Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Logan, Casserly.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Davis of Kentucky, Chairman; Ferry of Connecticut, Caldwell, Bayard, Blair.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman; Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Caldwell, Davis of Kentucky.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman; Tipton, Pratt, Brownlow, Hamilton of Texas, Logan, Saulsbury.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Pool, Chairman; Brownlow, Corbett, Hill, Davis of West Virginia.

On Claims.—Messrs. Howe, Chairman; Scott, Pratt, Stewart, Boreman, Wright, Davis of West Virginia.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Patterson, Chairman; Sumner, Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Vickers.

On Patents.—Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Chairman; Carpenter, Morrill of Maine, Windom, Hamilton of Maryland.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman; Trumbull, Cole, Sumner, Stockton.

On Territories.—Messrs. Nye, Chairman; Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper.

On the Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Stewart, Chairman; Ramsey, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Cooper, Ferry, of Michigan, Kelley.

On Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Rice, Chairman; Chandler, Flanagan, Tipton, Caldwell, Alcorn, Saulsbury.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Wright, Hamilton, of Maryland.

On Education and Labor.—Messrs. Sawyer, Chairman; Morrill, of Vermont; Flanagan, Patterson, Johnson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Fenton, Chairman; Windom, Saulsbury.

On Printing.—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Howe, Casserly.

On the Library.—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Howe, Sherman.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Buckingham, Chairman; Clayton, Davis of West Virginia.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Carpenter, Chairman; Lewis, Kelley.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On the Revision of the Rules.—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds, Bayard.

On the Removal of Political Disabilities.—Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Boreman, Ames, Hamilton of Texas, Vickers, Clayton, Stevenson.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River.—Messrs. Kellogg, Chairman; Trumbull, Schurz, Alcorn, Blair.

On Alleged Outrages in the Southern States.—Messrs. Scott, Chairman; Chandler, Rice, Pool, Pratt, Bayard, Blair.

Immediately after the Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi—To make Thanksgiving Day a national holiday.

By Mr. HALE, of Maine—To relieve masters of coasting vessels engaged in trade on the frontiers of the United States from procuring and presenting manifests of cargoes, as now required by law.

By Mr. DUKE, of Virginia—For the erection of a building at Lynchburg, Va., for the Post-office, Courts and internal revenue.

By Mr. HAY, of Illinois—To provise for the payment of pensions through Postmasters.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, asked to be, and was, excused from service on the Pacific Railroad Committee.

THE POSTAL LAWS REVISION.

The House then took up the bill to revise and consolidate the Postal laws, and the clerk resumed its reading, which has already consumed the last two morning hours. At the close of the morning hour, and before the reading of the bill was concluded, the House at 1:40 P. M. adjourned till Monday next.

The Grand Duke.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Grand Duke and suite arrived this evening. They were received by the City Committee and escorted to the Revere House, where they were presented to the most prominent citizens.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Speech of M. Thiers in the French Assembly.

France Desires Peace, but Will Aid the Pope if Needed.

The Orleans Princes and Decided Form of Government.

The Health of the Prince of Wales Still Improving.

Motion to Quash the Kuklux Indictment Overruled.

FRANCE.

The Situation Considered Grave—The Orleans Princes at Work—Necessity for a Definite Form of Government.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The situation in France is grave, and the Orleans Princes are pushing things. On Tuesday they sought the advice of THIERS about taking their seats, but he assured them that their presence in the Assembly would arouse many animosities; that the moment was inopportune; and that the Bonapartist, Red Republican and Legitimist journals would clamor that the Republic was menaced. The Princes answered that they would not act without further consideration. There was no misunderstanding, but THIERS showed an extreme anxiety to prevent the Princes from taking their seats. On the same night the members of the Commission upon the Abrogation of the Law of Exile were called together urgently. Should they abrogate the law of exile, the Princes will, perhaps, enter the Chamber. THIERS, regarding this as a menace of the Republic, will present to the Assembly a proposition for a definitive republican Government. It is believed that the issue must be thus precipitated, or the Republic will fall. The impression is general that if the Duc D'AUMALE acts now he will succeed, as it is thought he can command a majority of the Chamber on the question of a monarchy or a republic. The country will welcome anything definite.

Speech of President Thiers to the Assembly—Sympathy with the Pope.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6.—The message of President THIERS was received in the Assembly today. It announces that the British Government has been notified of the intention of France to abrogate the treaty of commerce at the stipulated time, but France will not discontinue negotiations for a rearrangement of her commercial relations with Great Britain. The Deputies are warned never to forget to what depths of wretchedness the Empire had led the country. France should now look for complete reorganization, to God and to time. It was her policy to continue a dignified peace. Should war occur despite her determination to remain at peace, it should not be her deed. France must resume the position to which she was entitled, not only for her own good, but in the interest of all nations. France sympathizes with the Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual independence, and will, in case of need, give the Holy Father a vigorous support. The utmost cordiality is manifested toward Austria, for whose prosperity a fervent hope is expressed. The relations of France with Russia, says the President, are those of reciprocal interest. M. THIERS deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The President advocates the establishment of a general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes the limitation of the annual contingent to 30,000 men in time of peace. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Radical Demonstrations—Freedom of Speech not Allowed in Birmingham and Reading—Death of a Distinguished Officer—The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An imposing demonstration was made last evening at Birmingham in favor of a radical reform of the House of Lords, and the limitation of its power to defeat or suspend the beneficial and progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Among the speakers were the well-known popular orators, Messrs. DIXON, DILKE, POTTER and BRADLAUGH. There was much disorder while Mr. DILKE was speaking. He was frequently interrupted, and so great was the confusion that he was obliged to desist. The resolutions adopted protest against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demand the withdrawal of legislative functions from the Bench of Bishops.

While Mr. ODGER was addressing the Republicans at Reading, last night, he was frequently interrupted by parties evidently determined to break up the meeting. At last a rush was made into the hall by a large crowd from the outside, and a desperate fight commenced. The platform was finally taken possession of by the intruders, the Republicans were driven out, and Mr. ODGER was obliged to flee to save himself from threatened violence.

Hon. Sir JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Lieutenant-General of the army, who was made K. C. B. for distinguished service in the war in the Crimea, and was recently in command of the camp at Aldershott, died yesterday in his seventy-second year.

The bulletins from Sandringham today continue to report a steady improvement in the condition of the Prince of WALES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials—Motion to Quash the Indictment of Crasby Overruled.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7.—Judge BOND today, in the United States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion on the motion of the defense to quash the indictment against ALLAN CRASBY and others, charged with violating the Kuklux laws. The Court decided that two of the eleven counts were good, that six were bad, and that on three counts the Court was divided. The motion to quash was overruled. Mr. CHILDERS, from York County, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The defense challenged a juror peremptorily, to which the Government objected. The Court reserved its decision until to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of a Schooner in Minas Basin, Nova Scotia—Ten Men Drowned—Burning of a Brig—Wreck of a Brig and Loss of the Mate.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The *Evening Traveller* has the following special dispatch from Halifax, dated to day: "Ten persons were drowned by the wreck of the schooner *Achilles*, at Minas Basin. Their names were John Geddes, James H. Pratt, Frederick Pratt, Charles Doyle, James Wilkins, Charles Webb, William Beaty, Andrew Cameron, of Five Islands; Thomas Fulmore and George Moore, of Economy. The schooner was from Five Islands, with a cargo of white paint, pyrites and produce, for Windsor and Halifax."

Besides these the brig *James Frazer*, of Boston, for St. Pierre Miquelon, was burned on Tuesday night, in a Cape Breton harbor. She is a total loss. The brig *Black Duck*, from Quebec, bound for Bermuda, was wrecked on Sable Island, Nov. 1. The mate, WM. PARSONS, was knocked overboard and drowned in the St. Lawrence, Oct. 19. The steamer *Lady Head* brought the crew to Halifax yesterday afternoon.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Matters in Havana—The Rule of the Mob—Public Sentiment—No Government in Existence—Impunity for Criminals—The Convict Students—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The bloody scenes of Monday have left so deep an impression on the minds of the orderly and respectable part of our population, that all efforts of the Government and the repentance and even assistance of the better classes of Spaniards will be unable to efface it. It is true that the city has remained tranquil since, but the cause is very clear, the respectable Spaniards and Cubans being cowed into quietness, and the drunken mob, for the time being, satisfied with the blood it obtained. A general feeling of insecurity prevails not only among the Cubans, but also among the Spaniards. The scenes of last Monday were simply a repetition of deeds under the Paris Commune; two or three hundred armed roughs wearing the volunteer uniform, assisted by a thousand scoundrels not wearing it, ruling supreme. To describe affairs is almost impossible, but to show how much power the volunteer Colonels or other officers exercised over their men, it will only be necessary to state that out of all only Col. BONIFACIO TIMINEZ, of the First Ligeros, Col. JOSE MARIA MORALES, of the First Battalion of the Line, and Capt. JOSE OLANO, of the Guides, were at the head of their commands and *tried* to restrain their men. How far they succeeded is easy to tell; the Ligeros shouted "Death to the Colonel!" A few pointed their guns at him, hissed and shouted, and the Colonel had to be silent and follow the crowd. This happened to the most popular man among the officers, and Col. MORALES was treated in a similar manner. Capt. OLANO had better fortune, but only on account of his popularity and determined bearing. He kept his company at a safe distance from the palace and knew better than to endanger them by complying with his duty as chief of the Captain-General's body guard.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The indignation at Monday's butchery is general, and the Governor and Gen. CRESPO come in for a good share of hatred and disgust—the former for having taken a company of volunteers to arrest the students, and Gen. CRESPO for holding the parade and thus calling the volunteers together and giving them a chance to consult and drink. The odium which rests, and always will rest, on all parties connected with the massacre can never disappear. A prominent Spaniard and officer of volunteers informed your correspondent that he would be compelled to sell out and leave the island; he could not remain and run the chance of having his children butchered. Mourning is general, and private carriages have disappeared almost altogether from the streets. The opera began on Thursday, and in the vast Tacon Theatre only about twenty ladies could be seen, while the rest of the house was only one-sixth filled. Asking a Spaniard the cause, he promptly replied, "The people are in mourning and afraid. My wife is a Spanish woman, but objected to come, qualifying the act of any lady attending after last Monday as indecent and unwomanly."

THE GOVERNMENT.

The fact is, that the Spanish Government in the City of Havana has, for the present, ceased to exist, because it has no power to control the mob. Gen. VALMASEDA and the principal men among the Spaniards are all busily engaged to reorganize the Government and regain power. The Spaniards have seen enough of the Commune—or International, as it is called—here, not to convince them that they are in perhaps as much danger as the Cubans. The alleged chief of the International in Cuba, an Italian tailor on Cuba-street, has been banished from the island; and undeniable proofs are at hand that the International is very powerful throughout the island, its most prominent members being among the most intelligent artisans. They may show their pretensions at an early day, and then we may prepare for troubles on a grand scale. The volunteer officers are quietly inspecting their companies and battalions, and picking out such men as they know will always belong to the mob, in order to expel them at an early day. It now remains to be seen whether the respectable portion of the volunteers—by far the largest portion—will dare to force the disreputable element from its midst, and whether the Captain-General, aided by this respectable portion, is strong enough to arrest and try the leaders of last Monday. The volunteer who attempted to run his bayonet through Gov. ROBERTS, and would have succeeded had Col. RAMON HERRERA not knocked the gun aside with his sword, the man who struck Gen. VENENI, the three who hustled and pushed Gen. CLARIJO, are all known, just as well as the members of Capt. ALONSO's company of the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers, who were the first to shout: "Death to the students!" "Death to the traitors!" I am of opinion that none of these persons will be either arrested or tried.

THE CONVICT STUDENTS.

In the meantime the thirty-eight students sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary can be seen every morning coming out of the prison, each with a heavy chain fastened to his leg. The sight is pitiful in the extreme; the slender and delicate young lads, only fourteen or fifteen years of age, are borne down by chains they are hardly able to drag along. These young men are being killed, slowly but sure, but I am told that a movement is on foot to have a commission from the Casino demand of Gen. VALMASEDA that the punishment be remitted. This proceeding would only be an act of simple justice, and I think VALMASEDA would be only too willing to accede to it, especially as the majority of the young men were not in the slightest degree mixed up with the cemetery affair, except as lookers on, while I must again state that all the original reports about the violation of CASTANAN's grave were greatly and basely exaggerated.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The arrival of the monitor *Terror* yesterday, and a telegram, partly suppressed by the authorities, announcing that Minister ROBERTS had demanded the cause of our naval preparations is only now beginning to circulate about the city, and already knots of men can be seen at the street corners and in the bar-rooms whispering to each other, while certain parties, as usual, quietly slink home to communicate the news. The presence of strong American and English fleets, to which undoubtedly a few men-of-war from other nations would give moral support, would be of benefit to the status of foreigners and afford them protection in case of a riot; under other circumstances foreigners are always respected. Foreigners are only in danger when the authorities are powerless and cannot protect themselves.

INDIRECT AID FOR THE REVOLUTION.

Ninety-two thousand two hundred and sixty-six Peabodys, Chassepots, and Enfields have been imported into Havana alone, since the outbreak of the revolution. These arms were intended for the army and volunteers, and their change of hands partly explains where the Cubans got their weapons from, as, according to the journals, the expeditions landed but few.

QUASIMODO.

The Recent Tragedy in Havana—Private Letter from a Student.

The following is an extract from the letter of a medical student in Havana to his friends in New-York, in regard to the desecration of CASTANON's tomb:

HAVANA, Dec. 2, 1871.

You will have learnt with horror, before this, of the massacre of my fellow-students. I would like to give you full details, so that you may understand it. You know we hear lectures on anatomy in the Hall of St. Dyonisius, adjoining the cemetery. On that fatal Thursday the students of the first class went into the cemetery to gather specimens. Some of them broke the glass that covers the niche of CASTANON's tomb, and some plants were destroyed over the grave of GUZMAN EL BUENO. This was all that was done. The volunteers say they took out the remains and spat in the face of the corpse. This is utterly false; nor is there the least proof that any verses were posted on the graves. It was a foolish escapade. At first only four of my poor comrades were sentenced, but this did not suffice the bloodthirsty mob, and accordingly four more had to be sacrificed. Those fortunate enough to escape death are now at work with the common felons outside the walls in the stone quarries. Unaccustomed to such terrible work perhaps half of them will die. I cannot express to you the grief in the city. Even the Spaniards are aghast at this brutal cruelty. The College must close, because the students have all left it. One single student, poor boy, shed a few tears; the others died without a murmur.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Late Outrages at Los Angeles—Steam on the Canals—Quarantine and Other Abuses.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. Messrs. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE and WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jr., were elected members.

Mr. A. A. LOW submitted a letter from Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co., of China, asking the Chamber to call the attention of the Government to the late outrages committed on the Chinese at Los Angeles, as these outrages might lead to a retaliation on American residents in China. The communication was referred to Committee No. 4 for consideration.

Mr. LOW also submitted a letter from Mr. THOMAS WALSH, addressed to the President of the United States, in regard to the existing diplomatic relations with the Empire of Japan. The letter was ordered to be printed and distributed to the members of the Chamber.

The Arbitration Committee reported on a resolution offered to them, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee o Arbitration to inquire whether any member of this Chamber is justly charged with a participation in the acts of public officers, employes and servants of this City, whereby it has been defrauded, or its moneys illegally appropriated, and if it appears that such a charge lies against any member of this body, that said Committee report what action it becomes the Chamber to take in the premises.

After some little discussion the Committee begged to be discharged from any further consideration of the matter. The request was granted, and the report adopted.

A resolution was next presented by Mr. G. W. DOW, stating that the Chamber of Commerce is well pleased with the daily meteorological reports of the War Department at Washington, and congratulates the Department on the proficiency which it has already attained in foretelling the state of the weather and approaching storms.

Mr. RUGGLES submitted a report from a special committee on the subject of the use of steam for propelling boats on canals, emphatically indorsing it. The report was ordered to be printed.

Committee No. 4 next submitted a report on the subject of requesting of the Government to pay liberal subsidies to steamers carrying the United States mails to foreign ports. Mr. TOUSEY moved an amendment to limit the amount, and considerable discussion followed. The report was finally adopted by a large majority.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Chamber, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination into all the restrictions imposed upon the commerce of this port, particularly those pertaining to Quarantine, and report to the Committee at an early day such remedies as will relieve the commercial and shipping interests of unnecessary burdens.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed the Committee: SOLON HUMPHREYS, E. P. FABBRI, R. WARREN WESTON, W. H. FOGG, L. B. WYMAN.

Mr. DOW next offered a resolution on the subject of the depression of our shipping interests, its causes, &c. Mr. DOW addressed the meeting at some length, tracing the various causes of the decay of our commercial prosperity from a very early date. He moved that the subject be referred to a committee, which was done and the meeting adjourned.

The New Political Party.

From the Independent.

An earnest effort is making by a certain set of politicians to organize a political joint-stock company, made up of Democrats and those Republicans who are supposed to be inimical to the renomination of Gen. GRANT. These said Republicans are to be the directors of the new company, and Democrats are to supply the largest part of the working capital, and would, of course, expect to receive their proportionate share in the profits of the concern. The special object of the company is to prevent Gen. GRANT from being the next President of these United States. Those who are to supply the Democratic part of the capital are just now waiting to see how much stock Republicans will take. They will probably have to wait until after the next National Republican Convention; and then it will be too late to put the company in working order in season to gain the end; and we do not believe that a single prominent Republican would then be willing to join the concern. Moreover, Republicans of the anti-Grant stripe, who have any reputation to preserve, or any political interests worth being taken care of—such men, for example, as Mr. GREELEY and Senators SUMNER, FENTON and SCHURZ—will be likely to think at least twice before they go into this operation. It would be far worse for them than to speculate in Wall-street. Their political ruin with the Republican Party would be an accomplished fact, with the overwhelming probability of no compensating gain. It is one thing honorably to oppose the nomination of Gen. GRANT, and it would be quite another thing to seek his defeat by joining with Democrats, in the event that he should be the nominee of the Republican Convention next year. The latter would be political death to the men guilty of it.

Cost of the Public Printing—Report of the Congressional Printer.

The annual report of the Congressional Printer, showing the condition of the public printing, binding, &c., has been received. The report is very precise in its details. The several tabular statements incorporated in Mr. CLAPP's report are intended to exhibit the exact condition of the printing, binding and engraving, the amount and cost of such printing, binding and engraving, the amount of paper purchased for the same, and such further information as may be within his knowledge in regard to all matters connected therewith. The actual disbursements of the office were as follows:

For the public printing	$615,021 41
For the paper for public printing	483,108 50
For the public binding	508,442 53
For lithographing and engraving for Congress	16,270 67
For mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States	1,421 70
For salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional printer	12,514 00

A large number of the public documents ordered to be printed, either by law, by order of the Senate or the House of Representatives, were for distribution by the Executive Departments and bureaus. The amount realized during the year from the sale of paper, paper-shavings, documents, &c., was $34,439 53, which was deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as required by law. The following table exhibits the disbursements of this office, under their respective headings, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, viz:

Year.	Office of the Superintendent	Public Printing	Paper for the public printing	Lithographing and engraving	Public Binding	Mapping for the United States Supreme Court	Total.
1863	$13,210 97	$285,660 80	$830,802 06	$64,126 33	$223,945 80	......	$1,417,746 01
1864	14,148 87	325,249 34	713,481 16	75,391 79	302,947 19	$9,415 85	1,443,634 20
1865	14,869 54	439,856 14	1,285,859 51	96,907 64	387,228 09	2,279 00	2,227,099 32
1866	18,545 10	400,541 60	896,929 71	112,273 05	445,009 57	1,081 92	1,869,379 35
1867	13,769 43	452,998 22	635,106 09	108,624 75	386,203 98	2,515 92	1,599,218 39
1868	13,941 98	454,502 56	385,440 97	105,356 77	346,723 82	3,102 75	1,309,068 85
1869	16,596 20	559,218 56	399,798 51	145,870 51	385,219 41	1,037 80	1,507,240 69
1870	14,188 44	632,690 82	418,974 21	64,929 21	477,603 74	1,473 50	1,609,859 92
1871	12,514 00	615,021 41	483,108 50	16,270 67	508,442 53	1,421 70	1,633,778 81

Killing in Hoboken.

About midnight on Wednesday night EDWARD CLARK became involved in a quarrel with MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, at the saloon of the latter, on Willow and Second streets, and received injuries which resulted in his death. Immediately upon hearing the result of his injuries the Police arrested FITZPATRICK, and after an examination before the Recorder yesterday, he was sent to the County Jail to await the result of the inquest.

The Supposed Death from Cold at Jefferson Market.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of ANSON P. NEWKIRK, who, it has been alleged, died in the Jefferson Market Prison, from exposure to the cold in the prison-pen of the Police Court. The post-mortem examination, by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, showed that the death was due to congestion of the brain, consequent upon alcoholism, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Slow Progress of Rebuilding—The Wooden Edifice Question—Work of Relief—Compensation of Public Officers—Encouraging Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

Affairs in this city are moving forward as well as can be expected. The work of reconstruction is progressing, but the cold weather which set in about a week ago has brought many enterprises to a stand-still. Yet, masons and carpenters are at work, and buildings are going up, but the operations are rather slow, as brick and mortar are not pleasant things to handle with the thermometer near zero.

The great question agitating the public mind just now is whether wooden buildings shall hereafter be permitted within the city limits. Some advocate their entire exclusion; others would have the fire limits extended. It is evident from our own experience and that of other cities, that there is no safety except in entire exclusion. We have now probably thirty or forty thousand wooden buildings in the city, with which it is not proposed to interfere, but to make all legislation on the subject prospective. The measure, of course, meets with opposition—much of it, it is supposed, coming from the lumber interest. But it is expected that the new Council, which goes into office on Monday, will meet the issue squarely, and come up to the demands of public safety.

The Legislature has acted promptly upon the bill enlarging the powers of the Mayor of Chicago in its preliminary stages, and it has been expected that it would become a law by the time he took his seat. But it will probably be delayed beyond that period, and possibly may be defeated for the present, as the "emergency clause" requires a two-thirds vote. This clause is prescribed by the new Constitution for laws which it is desirable to have go into immediate effect; otherwise their going into operation is deferred to the 1st day of July succeeding their passage.

We have, especially in this city, quite a large number of officers who, after getting a liberal salary, are given certain fees, and others who depend entirely upon fees and perquisites for their compensation. These amount annually to from twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. The Recorder's fees are enormous, and as the deeds, mortgages, &c., which through his want of carefulness and energy were consumed in the great conflagration have all to be re-recorded, it will swell his receipts at present charges beyond all bounds. An effort has been made to secure a reduction, but some influence has been at work with the Legislative Committee having this subject in charge, and the matter was passed over last session, and there seems little disposition thus far to touch it. The Chairman of the House Committee, being interrogated as to the cause of the delay, replied that "the office-holders had not applied for a reduction." Innocent man! Perhaps he is going to wait until they do—and in the meantime allow our suffering citizens to be fleeced to enrich the ward politicians who have worked themselves into these fat berths. But our people are beginning to stir themselves in imitation of New-York.

The relief work continues in full operation. About fifteen thousand families are regularly supplied, and it is not probable that this number will sensibly decrease, if the severe weather shall continue to prevent out-door work. The system of distribution continues to improve, but it is a Herculean task to attend to the wants of so many needy ones, and at the same time guard against the greed of impostors. This is now being pretty well done, by visiting the residences of all applicants and by personal inspection, ascertaining whether or not they are entitled to relief. Of course, there are many complaints, and often subordinates are derelict in the discharge of their duties. But on the whole, we doubt if the work could be more satisfactorily performed. It is known that a large number who were well to do before the fire, and who lived comfortably on adequate incomes, were stripped of everything, and were in fact among the worst sufferers. This class could not well go into the general scramble, and an effort was made to provide for them by the organization of a bureau of special relief, composed of pastors of Churches and representatives of the benevolent orders, through whom applications were to be made. But this bureau failed to accomplish the objects for which it was established, for the reason that applications were received from all classes, even the lowest Irish, Germans and negroes, who had no scruple or sensitiveness about applying to the general relief. Being thus defeated in its principal object, it is being abandoned. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Ladies' Christian Union are also doing quite a supplementary work in affording special relief. The latter has established working-rooms on quite a large scale, where girls and women thrown out of situations are to be employed in making up garments for distribution, from goods furnished from the general stock, or in doing custom work. Several churches have also received large supplies from abroad, which they have dispensed with a liberal hand. The First Baptist Church has received much more than any other, and has a regular relief organization, which has been at work ever since the fire, and still has a large stock on hand. And so the work of relieving the suffering and administering to the wants of the homeless, goes on in a multitude of forms—thanks to the noble generosity of our many friends abroad.

Thanksgiving was observed yesterday by services in the churches, and of course, by those social customs which so naturally belong to the occasion. Although our citizens generally keep up an outward show of cheerfulness and pluck, yet there is a great deal of depression as men come more and more to realize their losses, and the uncertainty of the future. We meet many upon the streets who have grown rapidly old in appearance during the past few weeks. Men who supposed themselves settled in plenty and comfort, and even in affluence for the remainder of their days, find the results of a life of toil and effort swept away, and their entire means of present support gone. It is no wonder that depression comes upon them as they brood over the ruins of home and fortune.

The perplexity arising from the loss of our county records still continues, and but little real estate is changing hands. All our Solons have been perplexing their wits in devising ways and means for the restoration of the records; but in the multitude of counselors there is confusion. But possibly the Legislature may be able to produce a feasible law upon the subject.

A question much discussed is the future status, or rather *local* of the business of the city. Many contend that having got a foothold upon Michigan and Wabash avenues it will not return to its old places along the river; while others are sure that it will go back just as soon as it can be accommodated there. And this is my opinion. The owners of the valuable real estate cannot afford to let it remain idle and unproductive, but must, of necessity build upon it. And then there is the natural point for the transaction of the heavy wholesale and retail business of the city. It is the only point where the three divisions of the city come together, and the heavy trade must be done along the river or near it. Besides the railroads from all directions are more accessible there than anywhere else. An effort is being made to lay again the foundations of our Historical Society, of the Academy of Arts and Design, and of the Academy of Science. These were obliterated by the fire, and the valuable collections of years utterly destroyed. But their friends are determined to rebuild on the old foundations, and leave it for time and opportunity to replace as far as may be the lost treasures. But there are many which are gone forever, among them the torn and tattered battle flags which told of the valor of our soldiers in the war.

It is encouraging to note that our book-stores are rising from their ashes, or rather rising despite their ashes. S. C. GRIGGS & Co., who are the pioneers, have established themselves in the dwelling of one of the partners, and are doing a business which averages $2,500 a day, a fact which shows that their old customers are rallying around them.

Our Courts are getting well under way again: but as most of their records are gone, litigants experience a great deal of inconvenience. The criminal business of the city has greatly lessened since the fire. Some ascribe it to the fact that about sixteen hundred saloons were burned, and that but few of that number have got to work again making business for the Courts.

The weather is cold, and navigation must soon cease upon the canal and lake, both of which have been kept open later than usual this season. Money is quite plenty, and general business moves along quite smoothly. The banks have met the crisis without faltering, although it was anticipated that some would go under. Travel on all the railroads centering here is heavy, but more particularly on the lines leading south-west.

MAYOR MEDILL.

His Inaugural Message to the New Council of Chicago—Estimated Loss by the Fire $150,000,000—The City Debt and Means—Future Fire Limits.

Chicago papers bring us the complete text of the inaugural address of Mayor JOSEPH MEDILL, which was communicated to the new Common Council on Monday. We make the following extracts:

A few weeks ago our fair city, reposing in fancied security, received a fearfully tragic visitation from fire, which in a few brief but awful hours reduced a large portion thereof to ashes, cinders and smoke, consuming one grand division, leaving but a fragment of another, and inflicting an ugly wound on the third. The greater part of our citizens, not burned out of their homes, lost their stores, shops, offices, stocks of goods, implements, books, accounts, papers, vouchers, business or situations, and it is difficult to find any citizen who has not suffered directly by that fearful conflagration. Of the total property in Chicago created by labor and capital existing on the 8th of October, more than half perished on the 9th. The money value of the property thus suddenly annihilated it is impossible accurately to ascertain; but it can hardly fall short of $150,000,000, a comparatively small part of which will be reimbursed by the insurance companies. Heavy as the blow has been that struck us, I am not discouraged. I shall proceed to state in brief form the present fiscal condition of the city, as I gather it from official sources:

Bonded debt, Dec. 1, 1871	$14,103,000
From this may be deducted bonds held in the sinking fund	557,000
Outstanding bonds	$13,546,000

In addition to the bonded debt, it is officially reported to me that there is a floating debt consisting of:

Certificates of indebtedness	$138,707
Unsettled claims for deepening the canal in excess of the $3,000,000 authorized by law	253,000
Current expenses for November, about	250,000
Tunnel balance and other items	45,000
Total, about	$686,707

The Controller estimates the general expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year at $1,141,000. There stands to the credit of various special funds unexpended balances to the amount of $1,556,338. From these funds the city Government has temporarily drawn for payment of current expenses, to be replaced when needed, $1,144,186; balance on hand Dec. 1, 1871, $412,152. The Common Council, at a late meeting, appropriated $140,000 of the Water Fund for repairs of the Water Works and extensions of mains, which, when expended, will reduce the Water Fund to $757,262.

But for the timely assistance rendered by the State, the City Treasury would be greatly embarrassed to meet the demands that would necessarily be made upon it during the next two years. The loss of public property by the fire was quite serious; add to this the heavy reduction of revenue from taxes and water rents caused by the fire, and the prohibition in the Constitution to increase the city debt, and the three things combined would leave the city in a dilemma, had it not been for the State stepping promptly forward and restoring to the city the money it had advanced to the State for the completion of the Michigan and Illinois Canal. The sum the State has engaged to pay for the release of the city's mortgage on the canal is $2,955,340, of which has already been received $105,000, and I am assured we can depend upon $645,000 more in time for the payment of the January interest on the city debt.

There should be, in my opinion, a complete overhauling of all expenditures in all the departments of the city, with a view of ascertaining wherein and to what extent reductions can be made. I am persuaded that the services of hundreds of persons now on the pay-rolls can be dispensed with and their salaries saved to the Treasury, and that a multitude of expenses can be lopped off without detriment to the public interests. This is no time for the city to support supernumeraries or retain sinecures, or keep on its pay-rolls more employes than it has work for, when 75,000 of our worthy and industrious citizens are burned out of house and business, wintering in the sheds and barracks erected by the money of strangers, and subsisting on the charities of sympathizers, and when the ability to pay taxes is limited to the remnants of property undevoured by the fire. No more important questions can engage your attention than those of the future fire limits, and a reliable supply of water for the extinguishment of fires. On the 9th of October more than 20,000 habitations and business places were destroyed by fire in a single day. So enormous a loss of property in so incredibly short space of time finds no parallel in the history of conflagrations. It is not difficult to explain the cause of this sudden and tremendous destruction of property. There was no other city upon the face of the earth where all the conditions for such a disaster could be found in equal perfection. To begin with, the City of Chicago is situated on the lake border of a boundless prairie, swept continually by high winds. It contained 60,000 pine-built structures, and a few thousand of brick or stone. The prevailing winds of the Autumn are invariably from the west and south-west. The solidly-built parts of the city, and containing the most values, lay to the eastward of the combustible portions and were completely flanked and commanded by them. Each year the wooden parts of the city have filled up thicker and thicker with the most inflammable of all building materials, viz., pine. For miles square there was little but pine structures, pine sidewalks, pine planing-mills, manufactures of pine and pine lumber-yards. A hot, parching south-western gale of many days' duration had absorbed every particle of moisture from the vast aggregation of pine, of which the city was mainly constructed, and reduced it to the condition of tinder. A fire broke out in the night in the heart of this combustible material; the furious wind spread it quickly and swept it onward resistlessly. When the storm of fire reached the South Branch it had acquired such strength and volume as to leap over it as though it were a tiny rivulet. It fed on the dry pine tenements on its line of march, and spreading right and left, swept everything before it with the besom of destruction until it died out for lack of more pine to devour. What lesson should this cruel visitation teach us? Shall we regard it as one of fortuitous occurrence which only happens at long intervals, and is beyond human foresight or control? Such a conclusion constitutes our great future danger. A blind, unreasoning infatuation in favor of pine for outside walls, and pine covered with paper and tar for roofs, has possession of many of our people. It is thought to be cheaper than any other building material, when, in point of fact, it is the dearest stuff, all things considered, that can be used. It is short-lived; rots out in a few years; rapidly becomes shabby in appearance, and, of all building substances, is the most incendiary. There is no economy whatever in erecting tenements of pine. The difference in first cost between it and brick is not to exceed fifteen or twenty per cent., and this saving at the outset is soon lost in higher rates of insurance, larger consumption of fuel, more doctors' bills, incessant repairs, and greater discomfort. The value of real property is reduced and its advance retarded by the presence of unsightly, decaying, and combustible wooden structures, and the owners are unable to procure loans on such property on terms satisfactory either as to time, amount, or rates of interest. If we rebuild the city with this dangerous material, we have a moral certainty, at no distant day, of a recurrence of the late catastrophe. The chances of future destruction increase exactly in proportion to the multiplication of combustible structures on a given space. The sirocco blast from the south-west visits us every year. We have strong winds at nearly all times from the west. All the conditions for great fires are, therefore, constantly present in the dry season. With our present mode of supplying water, there is never an adequate quantity at the point of need to combat and promptly overcome a great fire. But no supply is sufficient to quench a fire with twenty minutes' start, among thousands of tinder-box structures, and propelled by an Autumn gale in time of drought.

Can there be any doubt as to our duty in view of these conditions and considerations? It seems to me it is obvious and imperative. Those who are intrusted with the management of public affairs should take such measures as shall render the recurrence of a like calamity morally impossible. The outside walls and the roof of every building to be hereafter erected within the limits of Chicago should be composed of materials as incombustible as brick, stone, iron, concrete or slate. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. So the preservation of the city is the highest duty of its rulers. Except for the most temporary uses, I am unalterably opposed, from this time forward, to the erection of a single wooden building within the limits of Chicago. The fire-limits, in my opinion, should be made co-extensive with the boundaries of the city, and when the latter are extended, so should be the former. There is no line that can be drawn with safety within those limits. In concluding, I point with pride and admiration to the gigantic efforts our whole people are putting forth to rise from the ruins and rebuild Chicago. The money value of their losses can hardly be calculated. But who can compute the aggregate of anguish, distress, and suffering they have endured and must yet endure? These wounds are still sore and agonizing, though they have been greatly alleviated by the prompt, generous and world-wide charities that have been poured out for their succor and relief; and I claim in their behalf that they are showing themselves worthy of the benefactions received.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting at St. Louis—The Levees—Congress to be Appealed to.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning. Constitutional amendments were adopted allowing one additional delegate for each 300 members in the local Boards, and appointing the third Tuesday in October as the time for the annual meeting of the National Board. Hon. JOHN YOUNG, President of the National Board of Trade of the Dominion, was presented to the meeting and welcomed by the President, who expressed the hope that from this fusion of the commercial elements of the two countries some proposition would be adopted and sent to the Governments of both countries that would tend to the promotion of a complete commercial alliance, such as should meet the unanimous approval of both countries. Mr. YOUNG warmly responded, arguing in favor of the freest interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada.

The resolution proposed at the last annual meeting asking Congress to guarantee bonds to be issued by the State of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, to the amount of $25,000,000, for the purpose of leveling the banks of the Mississippi River within the limits of those States, was taken up and discussed at considerable length, and amended so as to require the counties to be benefited to be taxed for contributions toward the payment of the cost of the work.

Mr. WEATHERILL said the State of Arkansas was pledged already to a debt of $11,000,000. He was opposed to saddling them with an additional debt of $5,000,000.

LEROY SHERYOCK, of St. Louis, said the question ultimately was that not only should the States of Arkansas and Mississippi be redeemed from the loss caused by the war, but the whole country should be benefited. When the Government can see herself clear, she ought to step forward and grant aid in the producing of the great staple of these States.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Boston, said he had learned that this was not an act of private beneficence nor to help in the navigation of the Mississippi River, but an act to put the Government in the cotton business. There is a question among scientific men whether the system of levees was the right system to pursue; whether it did not tend to fill up the mouth of the Mississippi and obstruct navigation. He moved to strike out the portion of the resolution that referred to bonds, so as to ask the assistance of Congress whenever these States were ready to proceed in this work.

Mr. STEWARD, of St. Louis, did not doubt that navigation would be benefited by the construction of these levees. Cotton, sugar, and other staples of that country cannot be raised to as good advantage in any other portion of the South as on these lands which it was proposed to reclaim before the war.

Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, thought that Congress would be justified in assisting in the construction of the levees.

Mr. ROPES, of Boston, thought there was something monstrous in the overflow of the crevasses, but did not believe the enterprise possessed such a national character that the Board could bring it before the Government. He believed that it should be referred to a committee, who could present the proposition in such a shape that all would vote for it.

Mr. BARTON ABLE, of St. Louis, said the system was destroyed during the war, as stated, but it was inaugurated many years ago. The system was good and was being brought to perfection when the war came on. Before the war the levees were subject to overflow, but the people were able to repair the loss. The war took away this power. Almost the entire country south of Memphis is subject to overflow at any moment. He asked why the Government should not aid a country so rich and beautiful.

Mr. ALKINSON, of Boston, offered a substitute asking that such improvements as are necessary be considered a fair subject of legislation by Congress whenever these States, or any of them, shall provide by law for leveling the banks of the Mississippi within their respective limits. Lost.

On motion of Mr. ROPES, of Boston, the whole subject was referred to a Committee of three, to report to-morrow morning.

The Committee appointed Messrs. ROPES of Boston, BURWELL, of New-Orleans, and COOK of Cincinnati as such Committee.

The resolution as referred asks Congress for aid in the preservation of the sugar and cotton lands subject to overflow by the Mississippi, and for the navigation of said river whenever convenient for such aid to be safely and advantageously extended.

The Committee appointed Messrs. WETHERILL of Philadelphia, COOK of Cincinnati, BURWELL of New-Orleans, OPDYKE of New-York, and KIRKLAND of Baltimore, a Committee to report a memorial to Congress setting forth such alterations and amendments to the law of July 14, with reference to direct importations, as may be necessary to the carrying into effect all of the acts referred to.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors—The Sheriff's Fees—Lawyers' Fees—More Drill-Rooms.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted, fixing the fees of the Sheriff for the commitment of prisoners at fifty cents each prisoner.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: C. A. STETSON, $609 58, for meals furnished jurors in the ROSENZWEIG case; Sheriff BRENNAN, for commitment of prisoners during May, 1871, $6,842; during June, $6,515; July, $6,767; August, $6,779; September, $6,700; October, $6,298 November, $5,077 50; J. M. TRACY, for supplies furnished to County Jail during September, October, and November, $10,800.

Resolutions were adopted to pay WM. A. BEACH, assistant counsel in the case of D. D. CONOVER *vs.* The County of New-York, the sum of $5,000; also, to pay the clerks and assistants employed by the Board of County Canvassers.

The Corporation Counsel was instructed to appeal in the case of the mandamus issued by Judges BARNARD and BRADY to the Board of County Canvassers, and to retain WM. A. BEACH as his assistant counsel.

The Clerk of the Board was authorized and directed to lease for a term of ten years, from C. B. DARLING, the upper floors of the buildings Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third-street, for the use of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, at a rental of $7,500 per annum.

The bill of expenses incurred by the Joint Investigating Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and citizens, amounting to $4,113 77, the items of which have already been published, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

More Unpaid Laborers.

About thirty "small pipe" men, who have recently been discharged from the Croton Department, made application at the Controller's office, yesterday, for their pay, which they have not received, they say, for seven weeks. They were somewhat violent in their language, and declared they would have their money by fair means or foul. Finally a squad of the City Hall Police were sent for, and order was restored. Mr. GREEN promised to see if he could borrow the money to pay them, and they were subsequently informed that by the early part of next week they might expect a settlement.

Legislation for the City.

The Committee on Legislation of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association invite all members of the Association to communicate in writing to the Secretary, JAMES M. VARNUM, No. 110 Broadway, such suggestions as they may desire to offer in respect to legislative action affecting Municipal affairs.

The Dock Commissioners.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution to construct a pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, for the exclusive use of the Manhattan Market Company. The pier is to be 100 feet by 60. The Company are to pay 7½ per cent. on the cost of construction, and 1-18 of the cost of the pier is also to be added to the annual rent.

Fire in Trenton, N. J.—Loss, $10,000.

The planing-mill owned by THOMAS MERCER & SON, in Broad-street, Trenton, was destroyed by fire at midnight on Wednesday. The fire originated in the boiler-room, and was first discovered at about 11 o'clock. It spread rapidly through the building, burning it to the ground. Two dwelling-houses belonging to Mr. HENRY MCNALLY and Mr. HUGH MARION, were also destroyed, and a large quantity of lumber in Messrs. JOHNSON & MCPHERSON's yard was consumed. From the lumber-yard the fire extended to a stable adjoining, which was owned by MARTIN KEEGAN. This was destroyed, with its contents. MERCER & SON's loss is $3,500; the dwelling-houses were worth each about $2,000. The other losses will foot up about $4,000 more.

Resignation of Judge Hall, of Delaware.

Judge WILLARD HALL, of the United States District Court for Delaware, has forwarded his resignation of his office to President GRANT. In announcing this fact the Wilmington *Commercial* says:

"He has been, for nearly half a century continuously on the Bench, and is without doubt, the oldest man serving in so distinguished and important a judicial capacity in the United States. His term of service, too, certainly exceeds that of any other United States Judge. Judge HALL was born in Westham, Mass., on Dec. 24, 1780, and graduated at Harvard University, in the class of 1799. In 1803, he removed to Dover in this State, and entered upon the practice of the law. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, and in 1818 re-elected. In 1823 President MONROE appointed him United States District Judge, and he has served without intermission to the present time, except that within the last year, failing health has prevented him from regularly attending to the duties of the place. We need hardly add that Judge HALL leaves the bench with the respect of all for his ability as a lawyer and the purity and excellence of his personal character. We trust that in his retirement from public duty, his strong constitution and clear mind may yet enjoy added years of usefulness."

THE DEPOSITORS AROUSED.

Angry Meeting of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank Depositors—Strong Language Towards Vice-President Roche—Determined Action Called for.

The action of the depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank toward compelling a speedy restitution of the moneys intrusted to it, assumed a more determined and threatening shape yesterday. At noon about twenty of the depositors met with the Committee lately appointed by them, in the back office at the bank, for the purpose of getting what information they could concerning the condition of the institution, and of demanding an immediate investigation from the receiver. Ex-Judge JOHN H. WHITE presided at the meeting, and among the gentlemen present were Judge Hogan, Richard O'Connor, Thomas Brennan, Richard Enwright, Augustus Phillips, Daniel Mooney, and other members of the Depositors' Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that illness prevented him from being present on Monday to cooperate with Judge HOGAN as a member of the Subcommittee on Investigation. He said that it had been arranged that the investigation should commence on Monday, and he thought Judge HOGAN should have been permitted to go on alone, after the depositors had expressed their willingness to have him do so. Mr. KNAPP, the receiver, who was invited to come before the meeting, and state what he knew about its affairs, said that he would be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar before Christmas. He was engaged, he said, in negotiating the transfer of bonds and mortgages to another bank, and expected to realize enough to enable him to make a partial payment at once. He stated that he had received $15,000 from persons who had transacted business with the bank. He thought that he would be able to pay ninety cents on the dollar, and probably the full amount if the securities turned out to be good. An excited discussion followed the receiver's remarks, and the sentiment of the meeting was against a compromise for less than the full amount of deposits, and in favor of holding the officers of the bank to a full responsibility for any improper use of the funds. WALTER ROCHE's name was freely mentioned during the debate, as the officer who was responsible for the bank's insolvent condition. Mr. ROCHE was invited into the room to give an explanation of the unsettled affairs of the bank. He claimed that he did not know much about the matter, having been traveling abroad during the Summer. He said that he, personally, had not used any of the bank's money, and he promised to make good any loans of his that might be discovered. At this juncture, Mr. O'CONNOR characterized his statement as "too crooked," and Mr. THOS. J. SCOTT, a respectable elderly-looking gentleman, doing business at No. 156 Broadway, jumped up from his seat and announced that he had $1,100 on deposit in the bank, and asked Mr. ROCHE to give him an assurance that he would get it back. He demanded to know of Mr. ROCHE if he would give the depositors a stipulation in writing to the effect that he would make good any loans which he might have made, but this Mr. ROCHE would not promise to do. Mr. SCOTT then said that he was a poor man, and that the little money which he had saved he needed in his old years, and to rob him of it was as bad as to take his life. Approaching in front of ROCHE, he addressed the latter as follows: "If I don't get my money, I had just as leave put a bullet through you. I am prepared to do it now." The vehement manner and strong language of the speaker caused ROCHE to turn pale and tremble, and to stammer forth that a man should not be punished until he was found guilty. In answer to a question of Judge HOGAN's, ROCHE mentioned that the former had not made any loans from the bank, or used any of its money in any way. After the receiver had given his consent to the examination of the accounts today by the Subcommittee of Depositors, the meeting adjourned.

ENGLISH PRISON PICTURES.

"Flogged This Morning"—How Robbery With Violence is Punished.

From the London Echo, Nov. 18.

Foggy, very, outside Newgate's dingy, stout walls, and within darkness, fog, and gas-lights, fighting for the supremacy, light being decidedly in the minority. There was evidently something important on the way, for the stolid warders seemed slightly excited, a wretched tinkling bell kept giving tongue, and two or three big ledger-like books—MS. books upon the city crime—were carried about, but 10 o'clock arriving brought with it Mr. Sheriff BENNETT and Under-Sheriffs BEARD and CROSLEY, with whom about a dozen people—representatives of the Press, the Governor, Mr. JONAS, and the surgeon. The next minute we were all standing in a cold, dim, stone-paved room, into which the cold morning light filtered through iron gratings. On one side stood a black set of old-looking stocks, with holes for wrists, the bottom being an enclosed box. There was no delay; Mr. Sheriff BENNETT stood watch in hand; close to him a stoutish, short, gray man, in what is known as cardigan jacket, and two warders ushered in the first prisoner, BERNARD REGAN, a stout, muscular young fellow, with a low type of countenance, guilty of helping to inveigle a man up a court, where that poor wretch was nearly kicked to death, robbed, and left with one eye hanging out upon his cheek. BERNARD REGAN is to receive thirty lashes, seven years' penal servitude, and seven years' police supervision. The wardens assist him to prepare. There is a good deal of the wild beast about his aspect, but he takes all very coolly, and in a few seconds the cross arms of the stocks have been opened and closed upon his wrists, and the box-like lower part has opened, admitted him, and enclosed all the lower part of his body. Now CALCRAFT steps forward, armed with a whip, whose handle is a couple of feet long, and whose thongs—nine—are of stout whip-cord.

"Lash!" There is a slight hissing through the air, and the thongs fall with a dull pat upon the naked flesh from the right shoulder diagonally across to the waist. The man winces slightly, but bears it without a murmur. Lash! lash! lash! slowly and regularly, and after the first three or four, thin red lines streak the prisoner's back, but no blood. The lashes fall on slowly and regularly, but no cry escapes the man till the twelfth, when he begins to writhe a little, and utters a suppressed "Oh!" The skin now grows furiously red, and the lines streaked across run one into the other, till by the time twenty lashes had been administered, a broad scarlet band like a heraldic bar sinister, marked the ruffian, who now uttered a dull "Oh!" half sigh, half groan at every blow—blows administered with the greatest coolness by CALCRAFT.

"Flog fairly," exclaimed the prisoner, at last, evidently asking for a distribution of the lashes over a wider surface; but they fell in the same line regularly and methodically to the thirtieth, when the man was cast loose, the blood ready to start through the bruised skin; but not a strand of the cat stained, and the man merely looking a little faint as he walked back to his cell. The time of execution was but one minute and twenty seconds.

SAMUEL LILLY was the second offender upon whom sentence was to be carried out; a younger, more boyish-looking fellow. He stood smiling as he stripped off his shirt, evidently holding the preparation in contempt, but his thinner, fairer skin threatened to give place to more suffering, as it proved. His punishment was to be but twenty-five lashes for robbery with violence, and the same term of imprisonment and supervision awarded to his fellow.

A minute sufficed for him to be secured in position, and the flogging recommenced. The first blow made the poor wretch wince terribly, writhing, as far as his well-secured arms and legs would allow. Suppressed exclamations escaped him as the blows fell, and it seemed as if involuntarily the quivering muscles crept closer to the stocks, so as to place a few more inches distance between them and the executioner, the man curving his back inward and twisting so as to hinder the strokes of CALCRAFT, who stopped and drew the lashes through his left hand from time to time, disentangling them, and waiting till the man had assumed his upright attitude before he continued the flogging.

"Don't stop, please!" "Keep on, please!" the prisoner exclaimed, as the halts were made, and then another and another blow fell, CALCRAFT coolly telling the writhing culprit to hold still, or he would only hurt himself all the more. "Don't stop, please; hit further up, please," were the next appeals, and at last in his agony the man laid his head down upon one arm with a gasping utterance—that peculiar sibilant drawing in of the breath of one in intense pain.

The effects were the same as in the last; the diagonal pink lines growing scarlet, and running into one another till there was a broad scarlet band, which quivered and flushed and changed color. But there was no blood; and when the cat was afterward examined, it was not even moistened, every knotted thong remaining dry and crisp as when first brought out for use.

Twenty-four, twenty-five lashes fell, and then a loud voice cried "Stop!" and the prisoner was cast loose, to walk quietly away from the post. There had been no shrieks or loud groans—nothing to indicate that the punishment was very terrible. No appearance of fainting, nothing more than might be expected from a sharp lashing that tingled and burned the skin to a tremendous extent, no doubt. There was nothing, in fact, more than what seemed to be wholesome punishment. That it was deserved the account given of the misdeeds fully bears out. But this is no common punishment. The last was in May, 1870. Intended as a preventive punishment, it is well that the infliction should be widely known.

Casualties on the Lakes in 1871.

The number of marine disasters on the Northern Lakes during the season of 1871, so far as known, was 1,167. Of this number 225 were caused by collisions, 280 vessels went ashore, 31 were burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 132 sprung a leak, 65 waterlogged, 60 were dismasted, 110 lost deck-loads and 10 exploded their boilers. There were other disasters of a minor character.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Election Frauds—Trial of Alleged Frauds on the Ballot-Box.

Yesterday THOMAS MCGEFF, JOHN SHANLEY and MICHAEL WELDON, inspectors of election at the First District of the Sixth Ward, were placed on trial in the criminal branch of the City Court, before Judge MCCUE, on a joint indictment, charged with perpetrating frauds at the ballot-box on last election day. WELDON is a Republican, and MCGEFF and SHANLEY are Democrats. The District-Attorney, SAMUEL D. MORRIS, appeared for the prosecution, and D. P. BARNARD and JOHN E. DOW, Esqs., for the defense. The case for the people was opened by Mr. MORRIS, who said:

The accused were inspectors of election in the First District of the Sixth Ward on the 7th of November last, and they then, in violation of their trust, wrongfully caused or permitted some 600 fraudulent votes to be placed in the ballot-box, and when the polls were closed, counted and returned the same as the ballots of legitimate electors. In that district there were 1,319 votes cast, of which the Senatorial and Assembly tickets received more votes than the State ticket. This aroused suspicion; in examining the poll-list it was discovered that the first 500 hundred names on the poll-list were carefully written in a uniform hand, precisely as though they had been copied. Another peculiarity was, that these 500 names all deposited the entire eight tickets; but at their termination the handwriting changes, and the voting also becomes irregular. It is the theory of the prosecution that these 500 names were placed upon the list before the voting commenced, and as an evidence of that it is known that persons who voted immediately after the polls were opened find their names after 500 other names on the poll-list. The prosecution may not be able to show how this was done, but they propose to show that such was the case, and leave the defense to explain away this *prima facie* evidence of fraud. It was a physical impossibility that these names could have been written after the polls opened; they got into the box, however, without being voted in, and for permitting that these inspectors were responsible. There are names of persons on the list that do not live in the city. Another evidence of the fact that the list was fraudulent is furnished by the fact that since the discovery of the fraud the poll-lists have been stolen from the County and City Clerks' offices. Who stole them is not known, but it is clear that the defendants were interested in having them so taken away. In conclusion, Mr. MORRIS said this was not a partisan or political question, but is one that interests every man in the community; if our form of government is to be preserved the ballot-box must be protected.

After evidence in substantiation of the main charge was presented, testimony was taken relative to the abstraction of the poll-lists from the City and County Clerks' offices, as follows:

GEORGE D. BARNARD, Deputy County Clerk, testified that he received the returns of the Sixth Ward from Supervisor KEATING on the 14th of November; the poll-list of the First District of the Sixth Ward was left at the County Clerk's office; that list, however, is not there now; witness don't know how or by whom it was taken away, but it was taken between seven P. M. on the 17th of November and ten o'clock A. M. of the 18th; he opened the paper of the list and looked at some of the names.

DENNIS M'NAMARRA, Deputy City Clerk, testified that he had charge of the poll-list of the ward for the time, and the remainder of the time it was in the safe in his office; it was taken from the office to a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, and was never seen after that; the last seen of it was upon the reporter's table about ten o'clock last night; witness could not tell where that list now was; he did not know who brought it to the office, and could not tell by whom it was signed; he did not examine the list specially, and was not attracted by anything peculiar in it.

Witness here produced the roll of inspectors for the First District of the Sixth Ward, and testified that they were those of the defendants in this action; they took the oath of office, he said, on the 26th of October.

After the examination of Officer DENNY, Mr. GEORGE W. PACKARD, MATHEW W. MCKENNA and Deputy County Clerk BARNARD, the case was adjourned. The Court ruled that the poll-list might be submitted on the part of defendants.

Destructive Fire in Atlantic-Street.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the carriage factory of FRANK CORSA & Co., Nos. 806 and 808 Atlantic-street, was partially destroyed by fire. There were two fires left burning in the paint-shop, and the fire occurred in the front of the building. The loss on stock, fixtures, tools and property belonging to customers is about $18,000. It is insured in the Phenix, of Hartford, for $2,300; International, $3,000; Lafayette, $1,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $1,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Etna, of Hartford, $1,300; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Fireman's Insurance, $2,000. The fire probably occurred from a stove in the front part of the shop.

Brief Notes.

There is a city ordinance which requires citizens to clean the snow from the sidewalks in front of their residences. The walks around the City Hall were not, however, cleaned last evening.

There is a vacancy in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Street Commissioner's Department in consequence of the election of Mr. WYLIE to the Board of Aldermen. The position is worth $2,500 and perquisites.

On Wednesday Mayor KALBFLEISCH refused to sign a warrant for $102,170, which was presented him by Mr. FOWLER, of the Water Board. The amount represents the balance due by the city for awards for lands and buildings on the site of the new storage reservoir.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Fourth-Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your complimentary notice of the managers of the Fourth and Madison avenue car line in yesterday's TIMES seems to have been rather premature. This morning about 11 o'clock, the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second street was a scene of the most indescribable confusion. Two freight cars stood on the down track, and the small cars accumulating, the street was soon blocked. Some of the cars were jumped on the "Green car" track alongside, obstructing the travel on that line too, others remained on the Fourth-avenue track, the conductors apparently "waiting for something to turn up," and as for the time-table and the passengers—the existence of such trivial matters was entirely ignored by the railroad employes. Passengers leaving the Grand Central Depot expecting to reach the City Hall in thirty minutes were dumped at Twenty-second-street, to get to the Hall as best they could, and no fares were returned. There was no one in authority to direct the movements of the seventeen cars on and off the tracks, and when one conductor who was really trying to do his best requested assistance from another, the only reply he received was, "I ain't paid to lift cars," which view of the case and manner in which it was announced were eminently characteristic of the entire management of the road. As the victims rely so much upon the power of the TIMES to help them, pray do not stop until their troubles are really cured.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.

The Situation in Mexico.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have with pleasure read your correspondence in today's TIMES, dated City of Mexico, Nov. 18, and am really glad to see at last a fair and truthful statement of the situation in our neighbor Republic. I have been in intimate business relations with that country for about twelve years, and have visited or traversed the same at different periods at intervals of two or three years, having last been there in the Spring of this year, and can confirm in every respect what your correspondent says as to the rumors of revolution and the general opinion as to their not amounting to anything. Everybody was impressed with the strength and power of the Juarez Government, and although the prosperity of the country left a great deal to be desired, on account of the general poverty resulting from protracted wars, the opinion seemed to be prevalent that a continuance of peace and of the present Government was all that was to be wished for in order to recuperate the country and lead to prosperity.

Everybody seemed to agree on one point—the people could not afford another revolution; and I do not believe that these isolated troubles in two or three States will ever become popular, but firmly believe in the ability of the Government to cope with them and put them down.

J. W. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.

The Recent Murders in Clark County, Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a letter concerning the recent hanging of the three negroes in Clark County, Indiana, who were charged with the murder of the PARK family. The letter says that the negroes were innocent of the crime, and that they were hung because of the prejudice existing against them and their race in that neighborhood, which is strongly Democratic. The letter infers that some of the members of the mob are not only responsible for the death of the negroes, but are really the ones guilty of the Park murder. The correspondent promises more developments soon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109⅛
50,000 do.........b3.109⅛
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.n.113⅛
26,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy.113
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 67
15,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 65⅛
5,000 do...bet. call. 65
1,000 N. C. F. A., '68.. 21
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 30⅛
30,000 do.........s3. 29¼
10,000 do.......... 29⅛
25,000 do.........s3. 29
30,000 do.........s3. 28⅞
6,000 do..........c. 29
20,000 do.......... 29¼
5,000 do..........c. 29¼
6,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct... 27
2,000 Tex. 10s, '76..b.c. 92½
1,000 Erie 4th......... 87
2,000 Erie 5th......... 82½
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 97¼
1,000 M. So. S. F. B..101
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..103⅜
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 91¼
8,000 U.P. 7s, L. G. B. 79
7,000 H. & S.J.8s, C.B. 93
3,000 C. & R.I. & P.7s.102¼
5,000 Gt. West. 2d... 85½
7,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.104
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d. 85
1,000 Ohio & M. C. B. 96
4,000 C.,C.,C.& I.C.2d. 72
4,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.......... 96

$5,000 W. U. T. 7s, B.. 92
8 Manhattan Bank..150
10 Fourth Nat.B.b.c.110
40 Bank of Republic.115½
5 Hanover Bank....102½
300 Maryland Coal.... 22½
200 West. Un. Tel..... 68
800 do...bet. call. 68⅛
100 Quicksilver Min'g. 24
100 do........ 24¼
100 do...bet. call. 24¼
100 Pacific Mail....... 46⅞
100 do...bet. call. 47
100 Mariposa Pf....... 1¼
50 Adams Express... 87¼
100 do...bet. call. 88
60 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 60
11 United States Ex. 57
100 N.Y.C.& H..b.c.,c. 92¼
100 L. S. & M. So..... 89⅛
20 do............ 89
300 do...bet. call. 89¼
100 do..........c. 89¼
300 do.........s3. 89⅛
100 Chi. & N. W...... 60⅞
100 C., C., C. & Ind.... 87½
200 do............ 87
100 New-Jersey Cen..111
100 Chi. & R. I.......103⅛
100 do...bet. call.103¼
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53⅞
30 Chi., Bur. & Q....129½
200 H. & St.Jo....... 50⅛
100 do.......s60. 50⅛
100 C., C. & I. C 18⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W., bet. call...b3.108⅞
100 Ohio & M...b. c., c. 42

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C...109⅛
2,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R...109⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....117⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛
20,000 do.......b3.110⅛
12,000 do..........110⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅛
50,000 do.......b3.111⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.109⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.109⅛
1,000 do..........109⅛
20,000 Ten. St. 6s, new. 66
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 29½
7,000 do........... 29⅛
27,000 do........... 29
5,000 Texas 10s, '76.... 93
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 98

$5,000 Un. Pac. 1st ... 91¼
20 Union Bank.......136
100 Mariposa Pref...... 1⅛
100 N.J.C.L.& I.C.b. c. 72
500 Con. Coal of Md... 41
100 Md. Coal Co....... 22¼
200 Quick. Pref....... 26
50 Adams Ex....b. c. 88
10 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c. 92
1000 N.Y.C.&H.C.b10. 87
100 Erie Railway...... 31⅛
200 do........b3. 31⅛
10 Mich. Cen......b. c.120
300 L. S. & M. So......c. 89⅛
18 L. S. & M. S.scrip. 82¼
100 Un. Pac.......... 26⅛
50 Panama 56
200 Mil. & St. P....... 54
100 do.........s3. 53⅞
200 do.............. 53⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 77½
51 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96⅛
25 do............ 97
44 Mor. & Es........ 96⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 60

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

Large sales of Gold were made today at 109⅝@109⅞, independent of $1,000,000 sold from the Treasury. The Treasury paid out $2,000,000 in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862, making the total payments for this account, out of the New-York Office, $18,200,000.

Exchange continues sluggish at 109 ₱ cent. The Bills coming from the Cotton ports of the South and the Bills making here against Grain, Provisions, &c., more than meet the demand from the Importers and from the Bankers who have to remit proceeds of 5-20 Bonds redeemed at the Treasury.

In the Afternoon the "lock up" in Money suddenly gave way, and from 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest the market was made easy near the close of Bank hours at 6@7 ₱ cent. Currency, and transactions below these terms were reported after 3 o'clock. It seems quite plain from the course of the Stock Exchange yesterday and today that if the object of the "lock up" in Greenbacks and other Money balances, was to knock down the prices of the New-York and Western Roads and the Stock of the Western Telegraph and other Miscellaneous speculatives, the experiment was a failure, although, in one sense, it may be said to have checked the upward speculation which seemed to promise fairly for December at the close of last month. There was a fair business in Stocks through the forenoon, at or near the quotations of last night, and after Money so suddenly and decidedly eased up the market was generally better. In the Public Funds there was a very free business not only at the Exchange but by private sale, and the best feature of this department is the large sums being taken for Domestic investment, in proof of which all the Registered 5-20s and the Registered 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 have stiffened up to very near the prices of the Coupon Bonds bought for Europe.

After the late Boards the following quotations on the general market were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114½
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¼	92⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86½	87
Reading	114⅝	115
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103⅜
North-west Common	60½	61⅜
North-west Preferred	89⅜	89½
Pacific Mail	46¼	47½
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77⅝
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	41½	42½
Toledo and Wabash	63⅜	63⅜
Western Telegraph	68¼	68¼
Erie	31	31⅜
Union Pacific	26½	26⅜
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	89	89⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	82½	83½

The market for the Railroads, at the very close, was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

Gold receipts	$2,569,927 13
Gold payments	1,414,172 57
Gold balance	67,236,663 30
Currency receipts	408,088 72
Currency payments	662,903 09
Currency balance	7,757,363 89
Customs	443,000 00

The prices made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛
5-20 reg., '62.........110⅛
5-20 coup., '62........110⅛
5-20 reg., '64.........110⅛
5-20 coup., '64........110⅛
5-20 reg., '65.........110⅞
5-20 coup., '65........111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...113⅛

5-20 reg., '67..........111⅛
5-20 coup., '67.........114⅛
5-20 reg., '68..........111⅛
5-20 coup., '68.........114⅛
10-40 reg..............109⅛
10-40 coup.............109⅛
5s, reg., '81...........109⅛
5s, coup., '81..........109⅛
6s, currency...........113⅛

The following bids were made today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.............130
Manhattan............110
Merchants'...........118
Mechanics'...........130
City.................220
Tradesmen's..........152
Merchants' Ex......... 98
Leather Manuf........180
Commerce.............117
Ocean................ 80
Mercantile...........120
Bank of the Republic.115
Hanover..............102½

Irving...............126
Metropolitan.........138
Citizens'............125
East River...........110
Nassau...............102
Shoe and Leather.....150
Corn Exchange........124
Continental.......... 97
Marine...............150
Commonwealth......... 90
Central National.....107½
Oriental.............165

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102¼
Erie 1st Ext............ 99
Erie 2d 7s, '79......... 93
Erie 3d 7s, '83......... 90
Erie 4th 7s, '80........ 87
Erie 5th 7s, '88........ 82½
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st, '77. 90
Long Dock bds........ 89
H. R. 7s 2d M.S.F., '85.105
H. R. 7s 3d, '75.......100½
Harlem 1st 7s..........101
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s. 90
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds...101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds... 93½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.110⅛
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d...... 97
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.100⅛
Pac. R.7s guar by Mo.101
Cen. Pac. Gold bds....103⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds....... 91¼
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s...... 78¾
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s...... 80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...105
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 97
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 94
Chi. & N. W. 1st....... 99
Han. & St. Jo. Con.... 93
Del., L. & W. 1st......100
Tol. & W. 1st Ext...... 94½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 87
Tol. & W. 2d........... 91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 80

Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 86
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 93½
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 85½
Gal. & Chi. Ext........102
Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 95
Chi., R. I. & Pac......102½
Morris & Essex 1st....101¼
Morris & Essex 2d.... 99½
Clev. & Tol. S. F......102
N. J. Cen. 1st, new....103
N. J. Cen. 2d..........100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st.106½
Clev. & P. Con. S. F... 92
Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 85½
Chi. & Alt. S. F....... 98½
Chi. & Alt. 1st........104½
Chi. & Alt. Inc........ 93
Ohio & Miss. 1st......101
Ohio & Miss. Con...... 96
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.. 82½
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 94½
Peninsula R. bds...... 91
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 94
Mil. & St. P. 1st. 8s..107½
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95
Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 94½
M. & St. P., I. & M.D. 89½
Joliet & Chi. 1st......107
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 89
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 72
Tol., P. & W., W. D... 90
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Bos., H. & E. Guar.... 20
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84½

The prices made for the Miscellaneous Shares at the close of the day were as follows:

Del. & Hudson Canal.122½
Maryland Coal Co.... 22½
American Coal....... 45
Spring Mountain Coal 65
Canton Co., Baltimore. 69
N.J. Land Imp. Co... 72
Con. Coal of Md...... 40
Cumb. Coal & Iron... 40

West. Un. Tel......... 68⅛
Quicksilver M. Co.... 24⅛
Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. 28⅛
Mariposa M. Co....... 1
Mariposa M. Co. Pf... 1
Adams Express........ 87⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex....... 56⅛
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 47⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	97
City 6s, New	99	..
Camden and Amboy	136	136¼
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	114¼	114⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	44⅝	45
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛	25⅜
Northern Central	38⅛	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

In regard to the Southern State Bonds there seems to be no very satisfactory assurances of future improvement or resumption. There was a rumor yesterday that the taxes now being collected in South Carolina would insure prompt payment of the January interest. This might have been so unquestionably, if the whole debt as represented by the Governor less than sixty days ago were only $9,000,000, but as the amount in Bonds in the hands of the public and of Wall-street Money-lenders is now known to be very largely in excess of this total, and the Bonds have fallen below 30 ₱ cent. of their par value, other holders are left with only the faint hope that the Interest may be forthcoming. We hear nothing encouraging of the Alabama Interest in January on the indorsed Bonds, or on the $3,000,000 direct Bonds advanced to the unfortunate Alabama and Chattanooga Road. In his Message the Governor recommends the early reimbursement of the half million of dollars borrowed through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. to pay the Interest and overdue interest in July, which arrangement went through with a "tight squeeze," but the Message is silent as to the means or prospect of meeting promptly the January interest. The Message of the Governor of Virginia, published this morning, reads fair enough about the credit of the Commonwealth, but its temper is so violent and uncalled for toward the National Power, as to greatly qualify the wordy promises about the State faith, especially where considerable reliance is placed in developing the tax-paying rescources, by emigration into a State which the Governor himself suggests should again place itself in antagonism to the measures of the federal authority. The case of North Carolina appears to be utterly hopeless for the present, and in Tennessee the measures thus far developed in the Legislature are anything but promising, though fortunately for the Eastern Bondholders there is still a demand for the Bonds from the Tennessee Railroads to pay into the Treasury in redemption of the old State mortgages or to pay on the recent purchases of the State's interest in these roads.

The amount of Gold bid for at the Treasury sale today was $3,865,000, of which $1,000,000 was awarded as follows;

SALES OF TREASURY GOLD, DEC. 7.

Trevor, Colgate & Co.
$20,000..............109.72
J. H. L. Morford, Cash.
400,000..............109.75
J. F. Underhill & Co.
25,000...............109.75
Duff & Tienken.
50,000...............109.71½
Putnam & Earle.
25,000...............109.75½
25,000...............109.71
J. A. Zerega & Co.
200,000..............109.71
100,000..............109.76
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
25,000...............109.76

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
$25,000..............109.75½
Geo. E. Miller.
10,000...............109.00¾
Sultzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles.
30,000...............109.71
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co
25,000...............109.76
25,000...............109.71
H. C. Cross.
12,000...............109.70½
W. T. Hatch & Son
3,000................109.70½
$1,000,000

After this award the price of Gold in the open market fell to 109⅝ ₱ cent., and the superabundance of the Cash Gold has caused the rates for carrying over balances to advance to 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum. There is very little doubt that a large amount of Currency has been borrowed by parties who have either come into the ownership of Gold through the recent disbursements of the Treasury in redemption of United States 5-20s, or who are buying, for their wants ahead, at the present decline in price.

The agitation of Postal telegraphy at Washington is likely to result more decidedly to the advantage of the Western Union Telegraph Stock than the rumor that the Company were a party to the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, indorsed by the President. It transpires that other and far less important lines that have been struggling against a precarious and losing competition with the Western Unien were in favor of the Government proposition. The effect of the settlement of the question against this proposition, the prospect is that the projects and prosperity of this great corporation will be more assured than ever before.

It is noticed as an incident of the dealings of the week, in the Public Funds, that large purchases have been made of the Registered 6 ₱ cents of 1881 since the books closed for the January Dividend. Nearly a million of dollars have been taken up by domestic investors, since Monday, at 114@114¼, and today at 114¼ ₱ cent. Ex-Dividend. As the Stock does not begin to carry interest until after Jan. 1, these prices are nearly or quite equal to the Coupon Bonds of the same Loan at 117¼ ₱ cent. with the January coupon included.

Among the parties who are credited in Wall Street with manipulating the Money market by "locking up" balances, are the recently elected managers of the Pacific Mail Company, mostly Wall-street people, who succeeded to about $3,000,000 cash securities from the old Board. We do not vouch for correctness of the rumor, but it was premised at the time of the recent revolution in the direction of the concern that this large sum constituted at least one, if not the chief inducement for turning out the old Board.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,119,312	Increase	£4,223
Public deposits	6,564,582	Increase	935,114
Other deposits	22,123,550	Decrease	780,358
Government securities	15,001,028	No alteration.	
Other securities	17,152,857	Decrease	430,673
Notes unemployed	14,074,935	Increase	603,185

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,473,220, being a decrease of £292,965; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,194,768, showing an increase of £302,665 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,194,768	£22,196,963
Reserve	14,721,548	14,075,273
Note in circulation	24,473,220	23,121,690
Rates of discount	4 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅝	93
French Rentes	56f. 85c	53f. 70c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec. 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened Dec. 13, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

☞ TO BROKERS.

WANTED—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house by a party thoroughly posted in the business; first-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Seven-Thirties,

we recommend to our friends and the public generally as among the Safest and Most Profitable Securities on the market.

One thousand dollars currency, invested now in Northern Pacifics, will yield in ten years, in Gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7-30 Northern Pacific Gold Bond will stand at least 10 per cent. higher in the market than a 6 per cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

Northern Pacifics have Thirty Years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the Road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

WAS COMMENCED DEC. 1, AND IS rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at 103½, afford an illustration of the **high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.**

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 8: Nos. 424, 324, 374, 441, 442, 411, 399, 431.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
791½—Hulbard, Jr., vs. Halliday.
1215—Hildreth vs. Shepard.
1241½—Tausig vs. Aub.
1311—Cushing vs. Bradford.
1393—Fisher vs. Diossy.
1415—Sherwood vs. Lime.
1423—Appleton vs. Dodge.
1691—Homergue vs. Elkiss.
1789—Knox vs. Thompson.
1815—Hunter vs. Hook.
1921—Thomson vs. Brandt.
1925—Thomson vs. Ahearn.
1969—Thurmauer vs. Herman.
2029—Brown vs. Molloy.

Nos.
2063—Smith vs. Donnelly.
2065—Griffen vs. Rhoner.
2113—Lowenstein vs. McGown.
2119—Isaacs vs. McAndrews.
2141—Bostwick vs. Worden.
2147—Schwartz vs. Lapaugh.
2157—Renaud vs. Doremus.
2197—Hedden vs. Lime.
2201—Smith vs. Hayward.
2217—Clark vs. Fischer.
2243—Bannigan vs. The Mayor.

Part II.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
686—Guckenheimer vs. Beringer.
768—Fugelsang vs. Madden.
1044—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.
1100—Tessup vs. Guillick.
1186½—Jaussig vs. Dayton.
1302—Whittemore vs. Hadley.
1384—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chase.
1412—Quincy vs. Leavitt.
1546½—Amicable Life Ins. Co. vs. Finck.
2140—Rothmel vs. Trontz.
2214—Kinnier vs. Hastings.

Nos.
2222—Maguire vs. Lloyd.
2230½—Coffey vs. Miller.
2278½—Wood vs. Healey.
2280—Kreischer vs. Nat. Bank.
2294—Thompson vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
2394—Martin vs. Baldwin.
2404—Dunnett vs. Ramsey.
2454—Mills vs. Smith.
2478½—Way vs. Mars.
2506—Anderson vs. Decker.
2508—Home Ins. Co. vs. Phelps.
2510½—Palmer vs. Friedman.
2526½—Jackson vs. Mooney
2540—Mankin vs. Oxley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo. J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
8—Ingersoll vs. Roe.
37—Leslie vs. Cozzens.
55—German-American Bank vs. Dannenbaum.
68—Kerr vs. Scharman.
69—Greve vs. Scharman.
70—Capestake vs. Scharman.
73—Arkenburgh vs. Bryan.
81—Thompson vs. Erie Railway Co.
85—Same vs. Same.
86—Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.

Nos.
89½—Hexton vs. Knox.
97—In re Connolly.
106—Comstock vs. Martin.
115—Lang vs. Thompson.
123—Norwood vs. Freeman.
125—Chase vs. Winant.
126—Malcolm vs. Allen.
127—National City Bank vs. Worth.
128—Day vs. Day.
132—Roach vs. Jarvis.
133—Voigh vs. Great Western Insurance Co.
Call No. 136—Bronson vs. Bronso.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
103—Merritt vs. Goodersen.
109—Harring vs. Stevenson.
114—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.
115—Fridberger vs. Balch.
116—Same vs. Same.
117—Graham vs. Clark.
118—Cutter vs. Meyers.
119—Cowan vs. Balch.
120—McGuire vs. Farwell.
121—Taylor vs. Morgan.
122—Heye vs. Phillips.
123—Spring vs. Paxton.
124—Fischer vs. Russell.
125—Benson vs. Major-Gen. A. Shaler.
126—Irving vs. Adams.
127—Waddell vs. Karst.
128—The Society for Reformation of Delinquents vs. Diers.
129—Suydam vs. Haskeel.

Nos.
130—Brinkly vs. Brinkly.
131—Wright vs. Wright.
132—Schmitt vs. Levy.
134—Funk vs. Davis.
135—Hutton vs. Trask, Jr.
136—Wollmers vs. Belterman.
137—Rodgers vs. Mayo.
138—The Security Ins. Co. vs. Drew.
141—Baxter vs. Dalefield.
142—Gunning vs. Austin.
143—Hathorn vs. Allen.
144—The Society for Reform of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grimm.
145—Ellsworth vs. Muldoon.
146—Boreel vs. The Broadway Bank.
147—Anthony vs. Palmer.
148—Spence vs. McCullough.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
749—Johnson vs. Oppenheimer.
595—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1105—Frohlickstein vs. Heller.
1677—Brodie vs. O'Brien.
1205—Millington vs. Weyman.
1215—Mitchell vs. Gordon.
1137—Doscher vs. Shaw.
663—Ramsey vs. Blake.
797—Mehrbach vs. Koehler.

Nos.
1221—Reinecke vs. Flecke.
1225—Sportell vs. Loewenthal.
1061—C. P., N. and E. R. Co. vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
1231—Travers vs. O'Brien.
1245—Burkhalter vs. Murphy.
1247—Castellon vs. Wellman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway & Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Albach vs. Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberges vs. Second-av. R. Co.
876—Owens vs. Lawrence.
1026—King vs. Wolf.
1829—Moore vs. Rand.
368—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.

Nos.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
108—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
467½—Melininck vs. Godfrey.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
1801—Cloarini vs. Ward.
103—Burns vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
172—Wood vs. Met. Ins. Co.
998—Dugin vs. Gardner.
1048—Crane vs. Burges.
1084—Shaw vs. Theiss.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
8273—Archer and Pancost Manuf'g Co. vs. Thomas.
7100—Travers vs. McBearn
7054—Fleck vs. Hamburg and Am. Packet Co.
7106—Moyes vs. Bates.
7652—Weyer vs. Ogeleny.
7467—Reece vs. Hirsch.

Nos.
7468—Randall vs. Ludlow.
7469—Loelbeler vs. Brunges.
7476—Kauff vs. Reynolds.
7832—Herzig vs. Kolben.
8211—Hoas vs. Higgins.
7417—Bolen vs. Kelly.
7481—Campbell vs. Briggs.
7482—Clark vs. Bender.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
8169—Weber vs. Vollhardt.
7179—Drew vs. Tolten.
7465—Robertson vs. Kearney.
7466—McGoveran vs. Rollwagen.
7470—Keevil vs. Elsas.
7471—Atterbury vs. The S. S. Enamel Co.
7493—Ellis vs. Monogham.

Nos.
7444—Brown vs. Legge.
7475—Edgerton vs. Willers.
7477—Davidson vs. Bayersdorfer.
7478—Goodrich vs. The Bartlett R. S. M. Co.
7479—Blacque vs. Dwyer.
7480—Hall vs. McCollough.
7048—King vs. Timony.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
8264—Cubberly vs. Thomas
8266—Shapter vs. Roberts.
8267—Same vs. Same.
8269—Holm vs. Spingarn.
— —Williams vs. Hartford & N. Y. S. B. Co.

Nos.
8248—Bunyon vs. Hughes.
8272—Monell vs. Bodriques.
8274—Frazer vs. McCormick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Trainor, Thos. Doyle, Peter Smith and Michael McGrath; burglary.
2—The People vs. James Cavanagh; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Magdalena Seligman; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Mary Ross and Mary McDermott; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Daniel Meehan; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Bridget Robinson and Rosanna Markey; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Frederick Murdter, George Miller and Adam Dehm; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Patrick Carr; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Julius Boeghed and Michael Rodgers; petit larceny and receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 7.

By Judge Freedman.

Duer *vs.* Reed; motion dismised.

Burnett *vs.* O'Brien; Artenburg *vs.* Weed; William H. Sherman *vs.* The Hanover Fire Insurance Company; William H. Sherman *vs.* The Germania Fire Insurance Company; orders granted.

Parrot *vs.* Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Parsons *vs.* Parsons; see memorandum of decision with Clerk at Chambers.

Mitchell *vs.* Halloway; case settled.

Schroeder *vs.* Schroeder; reference ordered.

By Judge McCunn.

Burrows *vs.* Burrows; reference ordered.

Antonia Millan *vs.* John Graham; motion for new trial on the minutes denied with costs.

James S. Brown *vs.* John Combes et al.; case settled.

John McClave *vs.* Wm. H. Paine; motion for new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 7.

By Judge Larremore.

O'Neill *vs.* Gardner; order granted.

Austin *vs.* Goodrich; default opened, and cause placed on calendar.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 15.—*John T. Semmes* vs. *City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Connecticut.—This was a suit upon a policy of insurance issued by the Company, and the defense was that the action was barred by a condition annexed to the policy that suit should be brought within one year after the loss occurred; and the plaintiff replied that for a portion of the period which elapsed after the loss and before the commencement of the action, the Company did not keep an agent and funds in the State of Mississippi, (of which State he is a resident,) as by their contract they were bound to do, and that for the remaining portion of the time the contract was suspended by reason of the existence of the civil war. By the decision below, the case was barred by the condition or stipulation—twelve months still having elapsed after deducting the period during which the war existed—as computed by the Court. The duration and existence of the war were determined by the action of the political departments of the Government. The plaintiff in error maintains that the United States Courts for the District of Mississippi were suspended from about the 9th of January, 1861, and that the war existed from that time as fully as it did after the proclamation of the 19th of April of that year. It is also contended that the proclamation of June 13, 1865, did not close the war, but that war still existed, because the restrictions on trade in all articles of contraband, &c., were continued by the proclamation.

W. Hammersly for plaintiff; R. D. Hubbard for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—DEC. 7.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

THE CASTLE GARDEN BAGGAGE SYSTEM.

Margret Brown vs. *The Metropolitan Transportation Company.*—Plaintiff arrived in steamship *Manhattan*; her husband worked his passage on the same vessel. Plaintiff now sues for the value of a trunk which was lost, which contained, besides clothing, £34 sterling, and a watch and chain.

The defense is a general denial, and the improbability of a woman in her position having property of the value of over $600, and that if liability attaches to any, the Commissioners of Emigration are the parties liable. A sealed verdict ordered.

Republican Reunion in Missouri.

The preliminaries for the reunion of the Republicans and the Liberal Republicans of Missouri are being satisfactorily carried forward. On Tuesday the Republican State Committee met in St. Louis, and adopted a resolution inviting the Liberal Republican Committee, who were also in session, to join them in a call for a State Convention. This was sent to the latter Committee, and only three members of it dissented from the proposition. Their objection was only on the technical ground that the meeting had not been called by the Chairman of the Committee, and all subsequently voted for the following:

Resolved, That we now adjourn to meet at once with the Radical Republican State Committee, not for the promotion of the interests of any candidate for the Presidency, but for the promotion of pure, enlightened and progressive Republicanism, and to unite with them in a joint call for a Convention at an early day of all Republicans in the State, regardless of past differences, to nominate delegates to the National Republican Convention; and to select a new Republican State Central Committee.

The two Committees then met in joint session and unanimously adopted a call for a State Republican Convention, to be held at Jefferson City on the 22d of February.

The Murderer Botts.

GEORGE BOTTS, the murderer of Gen. HALSTED, is preparing a statement of the circumstances connected with the murder, to be published after his death. He expressed but little hope of a commutation of sentence, and says he would be willing to die "if he was sure God had forgiven his sins." He has recently been visited by a brother of Mrs. WILSON, who was the cause of the murder, and by Rev. Drs. FISH, FITZGERALD and other clergymen.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......... 7
Bees-wax, pks....... 7
Cotton, bales......3,480
Copper, bbls........ 17
Copper, cakes....... 9
Dried Fruit, pks.... 78
Eggs, bbls.........1,006
Flour, bbls........4,749
Wheat, bushels.....8,800
Corn, bushels.....20,770
Oats, bushels.....19,690
Malt, bushels....... 300
Barley, bushels....8,300
Grass-seed, bushels..2,090
Beans, bbls......... 99
Peas, bushels....... 300
Corn-meal, bags..... 368
Hops, bales......... 5
Hides, No........... 395
Leather, sides.....3,917
Moss, bales......... 16

Spts. Turp. bbls..... 303
Resin, bbls.........2,379
Oil-cake, pks....... 500
Beef, pks..........1,072
Cut-meats, pks...... 794
Lard, pks..........1,241
Stearine, pks....... 47
Butter, pks........1,542
Cheese, pks......... 865
Tallow, pks......... 209
Dressed Hogs, No.... 350
Pea-nuts, bags...... 236
Rice, pks........... 146
Rice Flour, sacks... 43
Starch, boxes....... 415
Tea, half chests.... 15
Tobacco, hhds....... 24
Tobacco, bxs. & cs... 40
Whisky, bbls........ 350
Wool, bales......... 308
Green Apples, bbls.. 143

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Tursus*, for Queenstown and orders—21,257 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Peerless*, for Havre—72,080 lbs. Tallow, 15,400 bushels Wheat, 2,200 tcs. Lard, 21 hhds. Lard, 422 boxes Bacon, 200 bbls. Lard-oil, 775 pieces Oak Plank, 25 logs Maple, 49 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 100 bags Clover-seed.

By the brig *S. P. Smith*, for Malaga—700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1 case Sewing-machines, 28 cases Furniture, 104 cases Drugs.

By the ship *Formosa*, for Melbourne.—19,836 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Turpentine, 112,085 lbs. Tobacco, 17 cases Handles, 79 boxes Axes, 7 boxes Shovels, 6 boxes Hardware, 328 boxes Drugs, 23 boxes Nails, 4 boxes Leather, 10 bbls. Plaster, 10 pks. Carriages, 300 bbls. Resin, 310,000 feet Lumber, 500 boxes Oysters, 113 cases Sewing-machines, 389 cases Clocks, 500 cases Maizena, 96,000 Laths, 258 pks. Wooden-ware.

And from Philadelphia, for Gibraltar, by the bark *Sagadahoc*, 141,817 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Liverpool, by the brig *Luisa*, 67,781 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at full rates; offerings light. Sales here since our last, include 4,298 bags by the *Elizabeth Brown*, on private terms, and at New-Orleans, 700 bags by the *Heroine*, at 15½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond; usual terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, was 52,323 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 25,152 bags, with 111,900 bags afloat and loading for the United States. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted strong, as follows: Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; fair, 15¼c.@15½c.; good, 16c.@16¼c.; prime at 16¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet at essentially unaltered rates. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. summing up the recent movements thus: 5,807 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 65 bags San Domingo, sold for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio, in first hands, this morning, was 20,770 bags and 9,798 mats, including 9,426 bags Maracaibo, 8,617 bags and 7,551 mats Java, 2,247 mats Singapore, 1,127 bags Mexican, 950 bags Costa Rica, 600 bags San Domingo, and 50 bags Savanilla. We quote Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14¾c.@17¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17¼c.; Singapore, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Manila, 15½c.@16¾c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@16¾c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13c.@13½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fair movement reported, for both early and forward delivery, at previous quotations; sales, 3,536 bales, for early delivery, (of which 455 bales were to arrive,) including 1,307 bales to shippers, 1,336 bales to spinners, 68 bales to speculators, and 825 bales in transit. For forward delivery, sales, 22,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 100 bales at 19c., short delivery, 400 bales at 19½c., 500 bales at 19 1-16c., 600 bales at 19½c.; December and January, 400 bales each at 19½c., together; January, 800 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c.; February, 2,000 bales at 19 5-16c., 500 bales at 19¼c.; March, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales 19 9-16c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 700 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 9 13-16c. And today, for December, 1,400 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 400 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 900 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; December and January, 200 bales each at 19⅛c., together; January, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c.; February, 1,500 bales at 19 5-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 500 bales at 19⅜c.; March, 800 bales at 19 9-16c., 600 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; April, 100 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19 11-16c., 500 bales at 19¾c.; May, 300 bales at 19⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.15c.; January, 19.24c.; Feburary, 19.39c.; March, 19⅝c.; April, 19¾c.; May, 19.90c. The receipts at this port today were 3,480 bales, including 677 bales ₱ rail, 719 bales from Savannah, 1,334 bales from Charleston, 276 bales from Wilmington, 476 bales from Fernandina. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 14,585 bales, and thus far this week, 89,399 bales, against 80,125 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 961,665 bales, against 1,186,046 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	17	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅝	20	20⅛
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been less urgent, and holders have been rather more confident in their views, claiming a shade firmer prices. The demand has been somewhat brisker, particularly for No. 2 Superfine and the medium and better grades of extra. Shippers have been buying with some reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 45@$6 75, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 40@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 10
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 35

Southern Flour has been in rather better request and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 bbls., at $6 25@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. There has been a fair inquiry demand noted for Rye Flour at $4 15@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been utterly lifeless today. Holders have been less eager to realize on desirable samples, and have been insisting on full asking prices. The demand, however, has been very limited for both shipment, and home use. For strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring there were some bids reported of $1 50 ₱ bushel. For average samples the nominal quotation was $1 48. No important sales were reported. Winter Wheat was sparingly dealt in, $1 68@$1 77½ for White Genesee, the latter rate for (1,800 bushels) extra Deihl, in store; $1 65@$1 72½ for White Western, $1 62½ for Amber Western, and $1 65 for Amber State. Total reported sales, 12,700 bushels, mostly car lots....Corn has been in less demand, and at the close weaker in price. The trade call has been less confident and the export inquiry limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 78c.@78½c. for Prime, prompt delivery; 77½c.@78c. nominally for do. in store; 76c.@78c. for new do.; 79c.@80½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 79c., afloat, and 82c.@85c. nominally for White Western and Southern....Rye has been held with firmness, and has been in some request on the basis of 90c.@92c. for Western, 90c. for Canada, in bond, and 95c.@96c. for State....Barley has been comparatively tame at about previous quotations. Sales, 8,500 bushels two-rowed State at 88c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Last sale of Western (a full boat-load) was at $1, in store. Canada West quoted at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel.... Barley-malt dull at old figures, which are nominal for full lots....Oats have been moderately sought after, mostly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, at fairly supported prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c., chiefly at 56½c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for straight do., in store; 52½c.@55c. for Black; 56c.@56½c. for State; 56c.@58½c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio from track, store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in more urgent request at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping and $1 30@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at from 60c.@$1 15 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A very moderate call has been noted since our last for the leading kinds, including American at $160 for Undressed and $265@$275 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Manila, 13½c.@13¾c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@12c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c.@3⅝c., currency, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Trade shows a fair degree of animation, with a firm market, as to values.

MOLASSES—For new crop New-Orleans, a moderate demand prevails, with the better qualities quoted steady; sales today, 307 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@54c., mostly at 51c.@54c. ₱ gallon. Stock in first hands, about 500 bbls. Foreign has been quoted nominally unchanged as to price, but without further important movements. The stock in first hands this morning included 4,098 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,643 hhds. English Islands, and 1,387 hhds. Cuba. We quote nominally: New crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 20c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 30c.@45c. for old, and 40c.@56c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very firmly held, and has been in fair demand, with full lots of Strained quoted at $4 95@$5, and job lots at $4 85@$4 90 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 500 bbls. within the range; also 600 bbls. Pale at $8 50@$9 25....Tar dull at former figures....Spirits Turpentine in good request and strong at 65c. for merchantable; sales, 370 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65c. for merchantable; Crude nominal. Resin, $4 85@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 37@$3 62; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in more confident demand and quoted firm at 23c.@23½c. for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 15,000 bbls. on the basis of 23c. ₱ gallon....At Philadelphia the current quotations were 22c.@22¼c. for early delivery, on a rather quiet market; 3,000 bbls. high test were sold at 22¼c. ₱ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, quiet, but quoted here at 27¾c.@28c....Crude Oil, in bulk, in fair demand and quoted firm; 2,000 bbls. were reported sold at equal to 13⅜c. for regular; Shipping Crude continues quiet at 17¼c.@17½c....Naphtha wholly nominal....The Creek quotations were up to $4 35@$4 40 on the Upper, and $4 45@$4 50 on the Lower Roads, for prompt delivery, for which the demand was most urgent. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,000 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, Lower Road, at $4 30 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted lower and irregular, with more urgency on the part of holders to place stock, and a very moderate call from buyers. Other kinds dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@$13 40, chiefly at $13 40 for Western Mess, $15@$15 50 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 for new Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, and $12 for Sour Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a light demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 62½, seller January, and $14 75, seller February; sales, 750 bbls.....Dressed Hogs continue in request at 6c.@7c. for City, and 5¾c.@6c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at 9c.@11c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¾c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, equal to 180 pks, including 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in rather light demand, the less liberal offerings and the firmness of holders checking the inquiry. Sales 1,000 boxes, including, for early delivery, 225 boxes Short Clear at 8c.@8¼c.; 200 boxes Long Clear at 7⅞c.@7¾c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 8c.; 100 boxes Stretford and 50 boxes Stafford at 7¾c.; and for forward delivery, 150 boxes Long Clear, March delivery, at 7¾c. ₱ lb......Lard has been in better demand and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of 2,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. for Western Steam, 9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, 9¼c.@9¾c. for City, 9c.@9¼c. for No. 1, and 9⅞c.@10½c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been somewhat brisker at stronger figures, with sales reported of equal to 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller January, at 9⅝c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 9¾c.; and 500 tcs., seller March, at 10c. ₱ lb....Beef continues in moderate demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $22@$24 for new; sales, 225 bbls....There has been a very slow trade reported in Butter and Cheese, prices of which remain without remarkable alteration.

RICE—Has been selling moderately, in job lots, at steady rates. We quote Carolina at $8 25@$9; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, in first hands, 7,800 bags.

SEEDS—Desirable lots of Clover have been arriving less freely, and holders have been firmer in their views, generally refusing to accept less than asking rates, which are ⅛c.@¼c. higher than yesterday, thus checking business, though the demand has been fair, mainly from shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,120 bags at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for Indiana, and 11½c.@11⅝c. for prime Ohio, ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Has been quoted firm on a moderate jobbing business, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅞c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—From refiners there has been a more active call for desirable samples of Raw, which have been less freely offered, and have been quoted stronger, though not actually higher, as a rule, in price. From the trade there has also been a better inquiry noted, but the bids have not been up to the views of holders, which prevented free movements in the better grades of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,816 hhds. and 5,093 boxes, including 1,696 hhds. fair to prime Refining Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c., of which were 1,220 hhds. good fair at 9⅜c.; 120 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, to the trade at 9⅞c.@10½c.; 1,150 boxes Clayed Havana at 9⅜c.; 1,800 boxes do. at 9⅜c.; 503 boxes do. at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; 865 boxes do. at 9⅜c.; and 775 boxes do. 8⅝c., ₱ lb. We quote fair refining grades Cuba firm at 9⅜c.; good do. at 9⅝c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9⅞c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅞c.@10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7½c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 10⅝c.@12⅜c., as the extremes. Other sales of Raw were rumored, but without reliable particulars. There were recently contracts made by a refiner for the purchase of some 15,000 hhds. Cuba, for forward delivery, mostly early in the coming year, but the particulars have been suppressed. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movement in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1871	34,673	54,180	206,800	3,583
Receipts since Dec. 1.	368	3,636	....	....
Total	35,041	57,816	206,800	3,583
Sales since Dec. 1	2,917	8,364	4,737	476
Stock Dec. 7, 1871	32,124	49,452	202,063	3,107
Stock Dec. 8, 1870	32,662	82,013	326,616	742
Stock Dec. 9, 1869	59,242	98,471	204,581	576
Stock Dec. 10, 1868	38,317	38,170	34,466	....

TALLOW—Has been in fairly active demand at about former prices; sales 315,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9⅝c., mainly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for good to choice samples. Of Stearine, 35,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅝c. for prime, in hogsheads.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at $1@$1 01, closing at $1 01 ₱ gallon, showing a firmer market; sales, 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The business in the line of berth freights has been again very moderate, today, with but little variation rates. The offerings were mostly of Cotton, Provisions, Flour and Resin. There was very little inquiry for Grain room, quotations for which were nominally unchanged. The charter business was also slow, checked in part by the scant supply of tonnage available and the firm views of owners. For Liverpool the reported engagements were 172 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at 5-16d. for compressed, but partly at ⅜d. for uncompressed, and, by sail, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; 1,500 boxes Bacon at 35s. by steam, and 25s.@27s. by sail; 970 tcs. Lard at 25s. by sail, and 32s. 6d.@35s. by steam; 2,800 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 150 tons Tallow, by sail, at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 3s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 7,800 bushels Grain, by sail, at 8d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 700 bbls. Flour, by do., at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 500 tcs. Beef, at 7s. ₱ tierce; 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 40s., and 60 pks. Bacon and Lard at 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Resin, by sail, on private terms; also, a British bark, 669 tons, for general cargo, on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Swedish bark, 298 tons, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s., or, if to Liverpool direct, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Cork, a British bark, 390 tons, with Deals from St. John's, at 75s.; and a British brig, 282 tons, with do. from do., privilege of a port on the east coast of Ireland, at 82s. 6d. For Havre, a British bark, 565 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Antwerp, 1,000 boxes Bacon and 400 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton. For Trieste, a British bark, with 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For the north side of Cuba and back, with Sugar, an American schooner, 375 tons, on private terms. For the north side of Cuba, from St. John's, a British brig, 296 tons, another, 230 tons, and another, 237 tons, on the basis of 27c.; another, 240 tons, and another, 293 tons, at 26c.; another, 405 tons, and another, 346 tons, privileges of choice of ports, at 24c. For Grenada, W. I., from St. John's, a schooner, 121 tons, with Boards, at $8. For Barbados, a schooner, 150 tons, from do. with do., at $8. For Cardenas and orders, a brig, 264 tons, and another, 180 tons, also from St. John's, basis of 25c., charters made there. The rate on Cotton charter from Savannah or Charleston, for the Continent, reported yesterday, should have been printed 9-16c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 26@$1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 19⅛; No. 3 do., $1 12; No. 2 do., seller last half of month, $1 20½; seller January, $1 21⅛. CORN firm and in fair demand at 41⅛c.@41¼c.; bulk of sales at 41⅛c.; Yellow, 42c.; Rejected in fair demand at 39⅛c.@39¼c.; Ear on track, 43c.; seller January, 42c.@42½c.; seller April, 45c.; seller May, 48c.@48⅛c. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 33c.; Rejected, 30c.@31c.; No. 2, seller January, 33¼c.@33⅜c. RYE firm at 62½c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 62½c.; No. 3 do., 54c.; rejected, 44c.@45c.; No. 2 Fall, seller January, 63½c. PORK firm; $12 95, cash or seller December; seller January, $13@$13 25; seller February, $13 45@$13 55; seller March, $13 70@$13 75. Green MEATS steady and in good demand; Hams, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.@3⅞c.; Short Ribs and Long Clear, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Short Clear, 5⅜c.@5⅝c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅜c.@5⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c.@6¼c. Boxed MEATS firm; Cumberland Middles, 6⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Long Clear Middles, 6⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅝c.; Shoulders, 4⅝c. LARD, 8⅛c. Live Hogs active and higher; firm; $3 90@$4 for common to medium; $4 05@$4 20 for fair to choice. Dressed HOGS advanced 10c.; $4 80@$4 87½. WHISKY in fair demand at 91c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley and 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—FLOUR unchanged; city trade only. WHEAT neglected. CORN heavy; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c.; 20,000 bushels new on private terms. OATS—Small parcels selling at 45c. RYE neglected. BARLEY firm; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 80c; 2,000 bushels do. at 82c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Barley, 25,000 bushels Corn. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,091 head, making the supply 5,389 head or 317 cars, an increase of 75 cars at the same time last week. Market steady, prices firm and advanced ⅛c. Sales of 228 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,160 to 1,420 lbs. at $4 80@$6; 280 Ohios, ranging from 920 to 1,387 lbs., at $4@$5 70; 97 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,308 to 1,516 lbs., at $5 40@$6. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400 head; market active and stock scarce; prices firm at the advance; sales of 362 Canada Lambs, ranging from 74 to 76 lbs., at $6 40@$6 50; 812 Canada Sheep, ranging from 112 to 144 lbs., at $5 40@$5 50; 299 Indiana Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $5 25; 163 Ohio Sheep, averaging 95 lbs., at $5 45; 441 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 82 lbs., at $4 50@$4 80. HOGS—Receipts, 7,800 head; market quiet; prices 10c. to 25c. lower, closing dull and looking downward; sales of 3,400 head at $4 25@$4 55 for medium to good; Selected, $4 65.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 65; Extra, $5 90@$6 15; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT strong and higher; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 48@$1 49; No. 2, $1 55. CORN quiet and weak, Mixed, on track, 44c.@44½c. OATS dull; No. 2 White, 40c. BARLEY unchanged; Prime Fall, 75c. RYE firm; No. 2, 75c. WHISKY firm; sales at 90c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK nominal; $13 cash; seller January, $13 25@$13 50. Dry-salted MEATS active; loose Clear-rib Sides, 5¾c.; jobbing and order lots, Shoulders, 5c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD firm and active, 8½c.@8⅝c. Live HOGS weak and lower; sales at $4@$4 25. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 65@$6 90. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; Red, $1 43@$1 46. CORN in good demand at 46c.@47c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 78c.@80c. OATS in good demand at 36c.@40c. BARLEY in good demand at 75c.@85c. PORK in light demand and holders firm; $13 37½, cash; $13 50, seller January. Not much done. LARD quiet and weak; more offering; sales, 400 tcs. prime Steam at $8 55. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; no demand. BACON dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; old Sides can be bought ⅛c. less. HOGS heavy; receipts depress the market; sales at $4 30@$4 50. RECEIPTS—12,000 head. WHISKY in fair demand and higher; sales at 91.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $1 50. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels at 66c., and 1,200 bushels, in car lots, at 68c. BARLEY unchanged; sales, 8,000 bushels choice Up-lake Canada at $1 05. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 97c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. RECEIPTS—16,200 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—TOBACCO firm. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Red and White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN in fair demand; ear and shelled, 45c. OATS—Prime, 40c. in bulk. RYE, 75c. Live Hogs dull at $4 40@$4 50. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $13. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., packed. BACON scarce. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14½c., packed; plain, 14c. LARD in light demand; prime Leaf Tierce, 9c.; Keg, 10c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 90c.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—WHEAT still dull; sales of 1 car No. 3 Amber State at $1 45, and 1 car No. 1 at $1 60. RYE steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 4,000 bushels State, from store, at 90c. CORN held firmly, with a moderate supply; sales of 2 cars Western Mixed at 80c. BARLEY more active, but weak; sales of 16 cars two-rowed State, also 1 bag lot, at 80c. for No. 2, and 75c. for No. 3. OATS dull and nominal, holders asking an advance; 56c. is asked for good State.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; No. 2 Red, $1 33; No. 3 Red, $1 31. CORN dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 48½c.@49c.; Low Mixed, 47½c.@48. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2, 39c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 30. Live HOGS steady at $5. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 22; No. 2, $1 20. OATS in fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 33½c. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 42c. RYE in fair demand; No. 1, 64c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS dull and drooping, $3 90@$4 10. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 3,211 bales; gross, 4,287 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,885 bales; coastwise, 486 bales; sales, 7,250 bales; stock, 151,780 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 42. CORN steady; Yellow, 54c. OATS in good demand, 41c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 25. Live HOGS steady; sales at $5@$5 05.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—COTTON buoyant; buyers and sellers apart; tendency upward; Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; net receipts, 2,607 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,320 bales; to Havre, 2,585 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 65,555 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.—COTTON quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 828 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,063 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 31,429 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; $6 25@$8 50. CORN—Market bare. OATS in good demand; sales at 50c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Sides, 7c.@7¼c. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7—WHEAT irregular; in good demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42½@$1 43; No. 2 do., $1 34. CORN steady; Old, 58c.; New, 54c. OATS, 40c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 2,278 bales; exports coastwise, 1,596 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 37,232 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; net receipts, 2,643 bales; exports coastwise, 2,632 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,488 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅝; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92⅛@92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 95⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅝; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £18,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅛@97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Rentes opened at 56f. 90c., and closed at 56f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—SUGAR firm; No. 12, D. S., 10⅛@11 reals ₱ arroba. EXCHANGE—On London, 23½@24 ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS quiet.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The President and His Accusers.

A few days ago the Brooklyn *Eagle* brought together into one article the accusations against Gen. GRANT which the *Sun*, the *World*, and other papers bitterly opposed to the President, are constantly repeating. The President's defamers—and it may save misconstruction to say here that in the remarks we have to make about them we do not in any way refer to the *Eagle*, which simply repeats charges without inventing them—have echoed their complaints so often that at last they probably almost believe in their justice. To prevent others falling into the same error, we undertook to reply to the *Eagle's* article as soon as we had time to inquire into the facts. We shall necessarily have to give a condensed account of the *Eagle's* statements here, but lest anybody should think that we have misrepresented them, we print the entire article on another page.

The *Eagle* says, "GRANT went into office poor, and is notoriously a millionaire already; and he cannot have made his million out of his official salary, or his legitimate receipts in public service." If one part of the duty of the President of the United States was to answer every question addressed to him about his private circumstances, and empty his pocket-book to every visitor to show how much money he had about him, the dignity of the office would not be much increased—and, perhaps, the people would not consult their own interests by subjecting their chief officer to such ill-usage. The President considers his own self-respect, and we believe he also considers the wishes of the people, by never replying to any attack made upon him. We have no authority to speak for him—but careful inquiries have assured us that outside of his official salary, his income does not exceed six thousand dollars a year. His principal property is his farm of six or seven hundred acres, near St. Louis, part of which was inherited by Mrs. GRANT. The remainder was bought by Gen. GRANT from the other heirs, out of the one hundred thousand dollars given to him by the citizens of New-York *before* he became President. One of the charges against the President is that this St. Louis farm was a present to him. The rest of the one hundred thousand dollars referred to was used in paying off the mortgage on his house in I-street, Washington, now owned by Gen. SHERMAN, and in purchasing and furnishing his house at Long Branch, which he is charged with receiving as a present from Mr. MURPHY—that being another of the numberless fabrications set afloat by the *Sun* about the President, and repeated eagerly by journals opposed to him. *Not a dollar's worth of property has been given to Gen. Grant since he became President.*

During the war the President saved something out of his pay as Major-General,—we are half ashamed to refer to such matters, but since the *Eagle* asks for the facts, it may as well have them all,—and with the money so saved he bought a part interest in some Chicago lots, which have appreciated in value, but hitherto have yielded no income. He also bought a small amount of horse-railroad stock, which he still owns, and which pays a moderate dividend. He was given, while a General in the Army, a house in Philadelphia, which he rents for about two thousand dollars a year.

Another statement of the *Eagle* is that "the *Sun* has printed repeatedly, uncontradicted from any quarter, a list of twenty-five or more relatives whom GRANT has appointed to office under himself." We hope that the day will come when honorable journalists will be ashamed to assert that anything is true of Gen. GRANT because the *Sun* says it is true. The list in question *has* been contradicted; it is false in every particular; and we will print it at the close of this article, with comments which prove it to be false. The President's relatives who do hold office were chiefly appointed by his predecessors; was he bound to turn them out when he came into office himself? Is it to be the rule of public life that when a man accepts a responsible position he is to begin by thrusting his kinsfolk out of any offices they may happen to hold, and giving up all the property he may possess? Do the people expect this?

A third statement is that Gen. GRANT received twenty-five thousand dollars stock in the Seneca Stone Company, as a gift, and then appointed Mr. COOKE, the President of that Company, Territorial Governor in Washington, "thereby enhancing the value of the stock of Messrs. COOKE, GRANT & Co." This is a total misrepresentation of a very simple transaction. Shortly after the organization of the Seneca Stone Company in 1867, nearly a year before Gen. GRANT was nominated President, he was invited by Mr. H. D. COOKE and others to take twenty thousand dollars' worth of stock as an *investment*. He thought well of it, and surely no one will deny that he was free to invest his money in any enterprise he chose. He had as much right to use his money at his own discretion as any other citizen. He invested ten thousand dollars in the purchase of the stock, *and it has never paid him a cent.* He has been anxious for a long time to sell this stock; perhaps some of the accusers would like to buy it? Gov. COOKE was appointed last February—stock bought in 1867; COOKE appointed 1871—and that appointment had about as much to do with Seneca stone as it had with the deposits of the post-tertiary period.

The charge that President GRANT quarrels with SUMNER and is friendly with NYE, &c., and that he absents himself from Washington during Summer, we leave people to form their own opinions about. The accusation that somebody very near to the Presidential person was engaged in the "gold gambling" affair of FISK and GOULD, is utterly refuted by JAY GOULD'S own evidence, as published in the official report of the investigation, by the Forty-first Congress. The President himself gave the order to sell gold on the infamous "Black Friday"—that order which brought the conspiracy to an end. The only man who ever attempted to drag Gen. GRANT'S name into the transaction was JAMES FISK, JR.—a notorious thief and swindler. Is there any respectable man or woman in this country who would suffer his or her estimation of a friend's character to be lowered by anything JAMES FISK, JR., might say? And yet the President of the United States is to be condemned by party papers, on the evidence of a man who has committed the worst kind of offenses against the law, and who, to the eternal disgrace of the Judges who administer that law, is still revelling in his stolen wealth, instead of breaking stone in Sing Sing.

As to the objections to Gen. GRANT'S course on public affairs, we do not profess to answer them now; we merely repeat our own opinion, that in the main his policy is a sound, wise, and beneficial one. A man of purer private life than Gen. GRANT never occupied the Presidential chair. Is it just—is it worthy of the President's position, or of this great nation—that he should be called to account at any moment by every disappointed office-seeker who chooses to invent a new slander against him? We have replied to these charges because, by constant repetition, they might have imposed upon credulous minds. The more thoroughly they are sifted, the more shamefully false and malicious they will appear. We believe that the majority of the people look upon these calumnies with indignation. They have made thousands of friends for the President among that quiet and thoughtful class of the community which rarely busies itself actively in politics, but which admires pluck and silence in public men, which hates to see injustice done, and which despises the cowards who try to undermine a public reputation by defaming private character. Whatever rejected office-seekers, like the calumniators of the *Sun*, may do or say, the great majority of the American people are lovers of fair play; they detest slanderers and liars; and they will honor Gen. GRANT all the more because he goes on steadfastly doing their work, in disregard of the insults and taunts of men who hate him because he will not yield to their demands.

We now subjoin the so-called list of "the President's relatives," published almost daily by the *Sun*. It will still be published, doubtless, notwithstanding the proofs given below of its falsity. But at any rate, the man who does so publish it will stand self-convicted before the public as a professional and wanton libeller:

I. JESSE ROOT GRANT, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

Appointed to office by JOHNSON; retained by GRANT.

II. Rev. M. J. CRAMER, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

Appointed Consul to Leipsic, by LINCOLN; transferred to Denmark by GRANT. Is a Methodist minister, a thorough linguist, a most competent man, and was highly recommended.

III. Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. T. DENT, President's brother-in-law, one of the military secretaries at the Executive Mansion.

Army appointment; holds no position of emolument at hands of President.

IV. GEORGE W. DENT, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

Was strongly recommended by California Delegation.

V. JOHN DENT, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian trader for New-Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

Was *not* appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau: profits of place grossly exaggerated.

VI. ALEXANDER SHARPE, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

A first-class man, and capital appointment; is a member of the President's official household, and the duties are of such a character that from time immemorial the place has been filled by a relative or near friend of the President.

VII. JAMES F. CASEY, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and electioneering agent for the renomination of GRANT by means of United States soldiers and Gatling guns.

Is *not* President's brother-in-law, but Mrs. GRANT'S; has proven an excellent collector; carried out many reforms, principally in taking control of Custom-house out of hands of politicians.

VIII. JAMES LONGSTREET, President's wife's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans.

Is no relation whatsoever to either the President or his wife.

IX. SILAS HUDSON, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

Was strongly recommended by his friends in Iowa; President has but slight acquaintance with him.

X. N. A. PATTON, President's wife's cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston.

No relation. The President does not even know him.

XI. ORLANDO H. ROSS, President's cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, Washington.

Was a gallant soldier; was appointed *before Grant became President*, and *not* on his recommendation.

XII. Mr. ADDISON DENT, President's wife's third cousin, clerk in the Register's Office, Treasury Department, Washington.

No relation whatever.

XIII. GEORGE B. JOHNSON, President's third cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Ohio.

No relation whatever.

XIV. B. L. WINANS, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.

No relation whatever.

XV. A. W. CASEY, President's brother-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New-Orleans.

Is no relation either of the President or Collector CASEY at New-Orleans. President does not know him.

XVI. PETER CASEY, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law's brother; was a *loyal Southerner*. *Not* appointed as the President's choice.

XVII. S. T. LAMBERT, M. D., President's second cousin, Receiver of the Public Moneys in Oregon; said to be a defaulter, but retained in office.

No such person in office in Oregon now or at any other time.

XVIII. READER W. CLARKE, President's cousin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio.

No relation; was formerly a Member of Congress from Ohio.

XIX. C. A. FORD, President's cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, St. Louis.

Is no relation whatever; is *Collector*, not *Assessor*, of Internal Revenue. Mr. DELANO says he is a first-class officer; "if there ever was an honest man, he is one."

XX. Dr. E. H. GRANT, President's third cousin, Clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington.

No relation.

XXI. E. C. DAVID, President's wife's cousin's husband, Special Agent of the Post-office Department in Illinois and Iowa.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXII. CHARLES F. BALDWIN, President's cousin's husband, Mail Agent in Kentucky.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXIII. JOHN J. GRANT, President's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue Twelfth District of New-York.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXIV. ALEXANDER SHARPE, JR., President's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis.

Mrs. GRANT'S, not the President's nephew.

XXV. FREDERICK DENT GRANT, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father.

Appointed to West Point by JOHNSON; is *not* on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of the General of the Army.

Our readers may now see for themselves the wilful dishonesty with which this list has been prepared by the *Sun*. What are they to think of any fresh charges against the President which may proceed from the same quarter?

Evils that Must be Remedied.

There are two abuses which the long-suffering people of this City will demand that the coming Legislature shall correct, besides those immediately connected with the Municipal Government. The treatment which the public receives, and has long received, from those grasping monopolies, the gas companies, and horse railroad companies, is simply outrageous, and is scarcely less disgraceful to the monopolists than to the people who have permitted it to go on for so many years. Everybody, rich and poor alike, is interested in having good and cheap light, and convenient and comfortable means of local travel; and yet neither are to be had in this City, although the people are made to pay roundly for both. We have given away nearly all the best streets in the City to the railroad monopolists, only to see them impose upon us the most wretched and insufficient accommodations for local travel; and we have chartered gas companies with the most extravagant rights and privileges, only to get in return the smallest quantity and the poorest quality of light at the highest possible cost. Legislative grants, and privileges of doubtful legality, that should never have been tolerated except for the good of the general public, have been used solely to subserve the interests of private gain; and the grantees, instead of being the servants, have become the masters of the people.

Hitherto all attempts that have been made to reform these abuses have been thwarted by the money power of the monopolists, brought to bear upon corrupt legislators at Albany. In 1869 a strenuous effort was made to procure such legislation as would protect the people against the impositions and extortions of the gas companies. A committee was appointed to take testimony in this City concerning the operations of these companies, and scores of witnesses were examined. They all told the same story of meanness, tyranny, and extortion on the part of the gas companies, and helpless submission on the part of gas consumers. Among the witnesses was Chief-Justice DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, whose experience—common to many others—affords an illustration, not merely of the injustice and oppression of these companies, but of the downright swindling to which they are addicted. He testified that, during the Summer, he went into the country with his family and was gone two months, during which time his house was locked up, and unoccupied by any living soul. On his return he was somewhat surprised to have a gas-bill presented to him for payment for the two months his house had been closed. The amount of the bill was a little more than the average of bills presented for the Summer months when his family occupied the house. He called the attention of the gas company to what he, at first, supposed was an innocent mistake, but was again surprised to learn that there was no mistake at all about it; that he *must* have burnt the gas for which he was charged, and that, whether he did or not, there was the bill, and he must pay it or have all further supply immediately cut off. He remonstrated, but it was of no use. Finally, the officers of the company, fearing, doubtless, a public exposure of their rascality, concluded to compromise the matter by taking half the amount of the bill, which the Judge paid, rather than suffer the inconvenience of having the gas cut off.

The testimony taken by the Legislative Committee revealed many other impositions of a similar character to the above; and their report to the Legislature was followed by the introduction of a stringent bill to protect gas consumers against the tyranny of the companies, and to compel them to furnish gas of a quality somewhere near corresponding with the price charged for it. No sooner had the bill been introduced than the gas companies raised a corruption fund of $125,000, and sent their agents and lobbyists up to Albany to kill it. Although the bill passed the Assembly by a large majority, its death was finally accomplished in the Senate—one member of the Committee on Municipal Affairs having received, according to rumor, twenty-five thousand dollars for his services in preventing its passage. Since that failure, the victims of the gas monopolies have made no effort to get redress from the Legislature, but this Winter, when "reform" will be the watchword at Albany, and monopolists and lobbyists will have to take a back seat, they may reasonably expect that something will be done for their relief.

The same corrupt influences have been brought to bear by the City railroad companies to prevent any legislation in the interest of the people. Every feasible scheme for rapid transit in this City has had to encounter their opposition, and the money that has been wrung from the people in their filthy, overcrowded horse-cars, has been used to perpetuate the nuisance, and prevent those facilities for travel which the public demanded. Even the impracticable and costly Viaduct scheme would never have passed the Legislature, had not the thieving Tammany Ring seen in it an endless series of "jobs" for extracting money from the City Treasury. Laws should now be enacted to compel the horse railroad companies to provide decent and wholesome cars for their customers, and enough of them to accommodate the public. We are aware that the next Legislature will have a vast amount of work on its hands, if it undertakes to correct all the abuses that have been allowed to spring up and take root in this City during the misrule of the last ten or fifteen years; but, if it faithfully performs its duty, it will be entitled to all the more credit when its labors are finished. In any event, it must not fail to find a remedy for those widespread evils and wrongs which the people now suffer at the hands of the avaricious gas companies and railroad monopolies.

Miller's Pet Lambs.

The question is asked in insurance circles, Why does not Superintendent MILLER take some official action with regard to a certain Fire Insurance Company, which has not been dissolved, although its hopeless insolvency is admitted? The Company has been trying, ever since the Chicago fire, to buy up its policies for thirty-five or forty cents on the dollar, with the intention of starting again in due time. But, meanwhile, Mr. MILLER seems to have intentionally forgotten to call the concern to account, and compel the stockholders either to repair the Company's capital or give way for a receiver. There is no half-way house for an insurance company to stop at between solvency and a receivership, and to allow this particular Company the privilege of doing just as its officers choose, for two months after the mortification of bankruptcy had "set in," has an appearance of favoritism on Mr. MILLER'S part, which, however creditable to his notorious good nature, is not a little suspicious.

Why should the other fire companies of this City be so summarily driven to the alternative of receiverships or repairments of capital, while this single company is permitted to operate on the fears or the credulity of its creditors, and dictate its own terms of settlement? and this, too, without submitting to a deceived and plundered public the least shred of a financial statement? Again, why should the Superintendent stand idly by while a company, heretofore respectable, (and locally reputable even yet,) attempts to crowd its creditors into a compromise which represents only about one-half the amount the Company is able to pay? If we take the last accessible statement as a criterion of judgment, it would appear that the Company in question could pay at least seventy cents upon every dollar of indebtedness. And yet the attempt is made, in the very face of Superintendent MILLER, the sworn protector of the public, to compel creditors to accept as much less than forty cents as possible; when, if Mr. MILLER would do his duty, the Company would be forced to make good its capital and pay in full, or else go into the hands of an official liquidator, for the benefit of all its creditors *pro rata*, instead of being carried about, in the breeces' pocket of its President, with the view of diminishing its local liabilities and protecting its friends here at the expense of its Chicago creditors.

Our attention has also been called to the fact that during the past month some of the shares of a prominent marine insurance company of this City were sold at auction for only forty-five per cent. of their par value; and the question is asked what Superintendent MILLER is going to do about it. Rats desert the sinking ship, but their instinct of self-preservation is no keener than that of capital when it scents the approach of danger. It may be taken for granted that when the stock of a company is publicly sold at a price which marks down a capital of one million dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand, there is a pressing invitation to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to earn a few hundred dollars by investigating—unless, indeed, he can be made deaf and blind by better pay for staying away.

We are informed that the statement presented by this particular company last January was so cooked as to have a quite suspicious flavor. It is pretty clearly understood among those under-writers who rank as marines that a thoroughly honest cash estimate of the Company's assets would have, at that time, reduced them to a point impairing the capital at least fifty per cent. As it was, the figures reported to the Insurance Department plainly admitted that the capital was impaired thirty per cent. But it seems that the Company, instead of improving under the favoring policy of Mr. MILLER, has gone from bad to worse, until even its stockholders are so frightened as to advertise their withdrawal of confidence by public sales of their shares at the low quotation already named.

But there is something behind, which does not look very well for our Tammany Insurance Superintendent. If we are correctly informed, Mr. MILLER proposed to make the marine companies the subjects of examination last Winter, and, by deputy, did in fact visit the very Company we have referred to. What was the result of that examination, if any, or how far it progressed, the public has no means of knowing. That the official figures never were published, even in the Department's report, has been the text of some comment. But it also happened, by one of those curious coincidences which sometimes conspire against men's reputations, that not only was there no visible nor audible result of the single examination which was instituted, but no others were undertaken; nor, up to this time, have the marine companies been asked to open their secret archives to the inspection of the Superintendent. And, as we stated months ago, that officer's last report makes no mention whatever of the marine companies in the narrow rivulet of text given to the public.

What arguments were so successful in inducing Mr. MILLER to suppress what he did discover in one instance, and to forego similar explorations in other directions, must be inferred rather than stated with precision. But there have been inferences drawn, and pretty strong ones, too, respecting the conduct of the Superintendent, in severely squeezing the fire and life companies, while leaving the marine companies to their own devices. How the latter "managed" Mr. MILLER, as well as their own offices, has been made a subject of many mysterious whispers and winks in the safe and sacred precincts of directors' rooms and officers' parlors. This is a matter demanding serious attention. We raise no questions of solvency as regards the marine companies, (unless in respect to a single one,) but as the department was organized for the protection of the buyers of all kinds of insurance,—life, fire and marine,—we cannot see why the life and fire companies should be all the time favored with official examinations, while the marine companies are still more favored by being let alone so sedulously. Let us have fair play all around the board, Mr. MILLER—that is, if there is to be any honesty at all in the game.

The "Code of Honor" in Kentucky.

Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, of Covington, Ky., is a name not unknown to fame; that of Col. WEDEN O'NEAL has not hitherto been heard of much beyond the limits of the adjacent cities of Covington and Cincinnati. Whether the two were companions in arms we are unable to say, but it stands recorded that they were, for a time, partners in the business of law. A lucrative department of legal practice in Covington consists in the collection of claims against the Government presented by "loyal persons" under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864. The General was entrusted with a very considerable share of this kind of business, a fact which appears to have excited the envy of his late partner. According to the narrative of one ROBERT JOHNSON, an agent of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, whose business it is to investigate these claims in that portion of the country, the Colonel with the Celtic patronymic had professed that his influence with Mr. JOHNSON, aforesaid, was such as to make it worth while to give him an interest in the collection of the "loyal" claims. The investigating agent, considering that such a statement implied a reflection upon his personal honor and fairness, took the earliest opportunity of testing its truth. Meeting Gen. BURBRIDGE on the street on Dec. 1, he asked him whether Col. O'NEAL had made any such profession as the one described. The General said he had, and the Colonel happening opportunely to pass that way, was confronted with one of his accusers. "If Gen. BURBRIDGE, or any other man, has made such a statement, he is a ——;" thus far had reached the protestation of the injured Colonel, when Gen. BURBRIDGE dealt him a blow and stepped back into a defensive attitude, with his hand upon his pistol. Hereupon ensued the discussion of a very nice question. What was the word that was arrested in the mouth of Col. O'NEAL? The General stated his impression that it was "liar." The Colonel promptly denied this. The General then apologized for his haste, to which the Colonel rejoined that after a blow an explanation came too late, and that "he would demand the satisfaction due him as a gentleman." The General met the threat by a prompt assurance that he could always be found for such a purpose, and so the dramatic interview ended.

The preliminaries, it will be seen, were of a kind which warranted the expectation of the most sanguinary results. The first letter of Col. O'NEAL, written while he was yet smarting from the blow of the over-hasty General, was rather less decided. Taking a Col. WILCOX into his counsel, he dispatched, not a challenge, to his assailant, but something like a special request, that the General would take the initiative and challenge him. The bellicose O'NEAL had found that love for Gen. BURBRIDGE'S family "necessarily" precluded him from challenging his ex-partner. A suggestion was made, however, that the General should "waive all matters of that sort," and the demand for "satisfaction" was reiterated. This enigmatical missive somewhat perplexed the General, but he was good enough to "waive," as requested, all family considerations, and again intimated in the most obliging way that he was ready to give the Colonel all the "satisfaction" that might be required. The next letter looked like business. It consisted of a request from Col. O'NEAL that "the time and place" where the promised satisfaction was to be accorded should be fixed. "My friend, Col. TERRELL, will confer with any friend of yours," says Gen. BURBRIDGE. "Capt. J. M. TISDALE will confer on my behalf with your friend," replied, after a night's delay, Col. O'NEAL. All these notes, save the last, were written on the same day as the assault. Next morning's papers gave publicity to the little difficulty which was proceeding so hopefully toward satisfactory adjustment. This somewhat disconcerted the plans of the seconds in the affair, and the interview which they had arranged in Covington was transferred across the river to the City of Cincinnati. A couple of additional notes were of course elicited by the change of programme, but there seemed every prospect that at 12 o'clock M. on Dec. 2, the field of combat would be fixed and the weapons selected. It was, therefore, with considerable surprise and evident disappointment that the General's "friend" received from the Colonel's friend the following missive: "I am authorized by Col. O'NEAL to say that if his communication of yesterday was construed into a challenge, the construction is an erroneous one." And so the affair ended in a splutter of disgust from the warlike friend of the General that he should have been expected to act the part of a "peace commissioner." The last letter from the Colonel's friend shows that his principal is rather more of a lawyer than a fire-eater, and that one of the occult reasons of his disinclination to fight was based upon the statutes of Kentucky, which entail civil disqualification in addition to imprisonment both on the challenger to single combat and the party accepting the challenge. He would doubtless, therefore, have taken a lawyer-like revenge upon Gen. BURBRIDGE had he succeeded in enticing him into the position of the challenger.

Three very curious verbal questions arise out of the imbroglio. What was the term which Col. O'NEAL intended to apply to his accuser? What was the true construction of his demand for satisfaction if it were not a challenge? And has Gen. BURBRIDGE laid himself open to the operation of the penal statutes of Kentucky by accepting as a challenge what was not a challenge after all? Democratic papers are already rejoicing over the prospect of stripping the General of his rights of citizenship. As to the equivocal position of the Colonel, even a Government functionary like ROBERT JOHNSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, thinks the Pickwickian sense of the challenge sufficient to render anything said by the Colonel hereafter "unworthy of notice." Social ignominy may, therefore, be expected to be the fate of the faltering O'NEAL, whatever may become of the citizenship of the pugnacious General.

A Marvelous Ring.

They have a ring out at Fort Wayne more wondrous, if less wicked, than that of Tammany. A newspaper published at the former town, says that the owner of this strange ring is a man of high standing, and that he has been to the editor with the story now gravely printed. Aladdin's ring in the *Arabian Nights* was nothing to this new wonder of Fort Wayne. The former had to be rubbed in order to summon the thaumaturgic genii, but the latter is complete and self-working, neither requiring to be operated upon nor calling for extrinsic assistance. Its chief and most amazing power consists in the gift of prophecy. Those interesting events of the future, which the "spirits" gain so much ill-will by refusing to divulge, the Fort Wayne ring communicates with freedom and accuracy. It is, therefore, greatly prized by its lucky owner.

This unique gem consists, as we are told, of "a white, lustrous, star-shaped stone, set in a plain, narrow band of gold." Unlike many useful things, it is also beautiful. "No diamond or ruby ever exceeded it in lustre or brilliancy." The character of the jewel is, however, unknown—which is not strange considering its supernatural properties, and we are not surprised to hear that neither the owner nor the ablest of lapidaries who have examined it, both in this country and Europe, know anything about it. Tradition fails to supply any explanation on this point, although the stone has been in the family of its possessor for many generations and "the legends connected with it would make a large-sized volume." The owner is, however, particularly desirous that the public should be made aware of what he, of his own knowledge, can vouch for on the subject. In the first place, then, he states that "whenever death is hovering over his roof-tree" the jewel turns from white to black. When his son was badly hurt in one of the battles for the Union, and lay bleeding upon the field, dark streaks of red marred the surface of the prescient stone. The grim tidings which, in the case of the "Corsican Brothers," were conveyed by an apparition are thus more handily and agreeably furnished to the wearer of this mystic gem by a glance at his finger. A less gloomy and more immediately profitable attribute of the ring arises from its active interest in matters of finance. If it only foretold events of a disastrous kind, we can well believe it would not have become so endeared to its owner. When that gentleman, for example, contemplates a new speculation, and it is destined to have a prosperous end, the sympathetic jewel assumes a "beautiful golden hue," while a contrary termination is indicated by abrupt flashes of blue—typical, no doubt, of the ruin that will follow disregard of its warning.

A convincing illustration of this astonishing property is given on the authority above quoted. In 1850 the owner of the ring removed to Fort Wayne from Lehigh, Penn. Instructed by his unerring monitor he bought, dirt cheap, a number of lots. He was cautioned by experienced operators that his intended purchase was a bad one, since, for good reasons, the growth of the town must be in opposite directions. But while the negotiation was going on, the stone assumed a yellowish tinge and the lots were accordingly bought. They are now in the most thickly settled part of Fort Wayne, thus showing the wisdom of their buyer in depending implicitly upon his priceless jewel. This, of course, is quite conclusive. How, indeed, any one can doubt the powers of the jewel after such resistless proof of them is hard to see. We are quite ready to believe that the owner has amassed a large fortune, and as the affability with which he has made these curious disclosures to the world would imply a generous turn, perhaps he might be willing to send his ring East for a time, where he may be sure a profitable use could be made of it. The advantage in Wall-street, for instance, of having what would convey by a "yellowish tinge" the prospective results of a "corner" in Rock Island, or a pool in Western Union, or scare off, by salutary streaks of blue, attempts to get up a "bull" movement in Lake Shore or Union Pacific, is so huge as to be inestimable. We advise some bold operator, who has influence out West, to make a bid for this queer talisman. It would evidently prove far more effective than locking up money, watering stocks, or fomenting panics. Its use would, moreover, be unattended by the odium those delicate measures sometimes entail, or the reprisals which sooner or later they are apt to assure.

MINOR TOPICS.

TWEED is now seeing what he can do to render the office of Controller GREEN uncomfortable. Yesterday a gang of workmen from the Department of Public Works visited the office, and threatened the Controller with violence if their claims were not paid. What does TWEED think he can gain by these annoyances? Does he suppose he can force Mr. GREEN into making illegal payments from the Treasury? If so, he does not understand how firmly honest a man he has to deal with. Or does he imagine he can get up sympathy with the laborers among the community, and shake their hearty good-will toward the Controller? If so, he does not understand the people, who are not so foolish as to have forgotten who stole the money the laborers ought to have long since received. Meantime, is it not a shame that the one honest officer in the City Government should be bullied and badgered at the instigation of a miserable thief like TWEED, and that neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the Governor, to whom he is responsible, moves an inch toward calling the impudent criminal to account?

The platform on which the "Labor Reformers" of New-Hampshire yesterday nominated candidates for State offices, is a curious compound of sense and nonsense. It demands civil service and revenue reform, glances toward unlimited expansion of the currency, proposes the abolition of the national banks, and denounces the importation of Chinese. The fact that the Republican and Democratic Parties so nearly equally divide the seventy thousand votes of New-Hampshire, gives the doings of the Labor Party an importance which it could not derive from the eccentricity of its doctrines.

The Senate having taken off the seal of secrecy so hastily clapped on the Catacazy correspondence on Tuesday, it will be found *in extenso* elsewhere. Our Government would have been entirely justified in abating this diplomatic nuisance without assigning any other reason for its course than its own feeling in the matter; but since occasion has been taken to explain the procedure in full, it is well enough for the country to have the explanation, and this we hope and believe is an end of CATACAZY.

A beautiful illustration of the elevating tendency of our City sinecures came up during the examination of witnesses at the Irving trial, yesterday. EDWARD HAGAN, who testified for the defense, was cross-examined, with the following result: "I have no occupation at present; a year before last New-Year's I drew a salary of $1,500 a year from the Controller's office; I received this for doing nothing, and I have done nothing ever since." It is some consolation to know that it would be difficult to find on the Controller's pay-roll today any one getting $1,500 a year for doing nothing. It would be still more consoling to the tax-payers to have the assurance that TWEED'S other departments have been similarly purged of parasitical inmates. The single drawback about the reform of the pay-rolls is, that a universal lopping off of the sinecurists might render necessary a temporary increase of the Police force. Once pay a man for doing nothing, and the chances are ten to one against his ever beginning to work again, and in favor of his taking to stealing outright.

If the somewhat meagre telegraphic summary correctly represents the purport of the message of President THIERS, it is a very colorless production. To say that it is the policy of France "to *endure* a dignified peace" is a phrase which will not tend to reassure her friends, and will, if anything, give point to the precautions of her late foes. There is not a single point of the message, as reported, which offers the slightest encouragement to anybody who desires to see in France a stable and progressive Republic. The "spiritual independence" of the Pope is to be vigorously supported, whatever that may mean, and there is the indication of a fixed belief that the old dynastic affiliations help to strengthen the country, just as if the Republic were a monarchy in disguise, and as if France existed only for the purpose of revenge.

It appears that the representatives of New-Brunswick to the Dominion Parliament have been instructed to hold aloof from all political parties until justice has been done to their Province. Heretofore, the Ministerialists have manifested a stronger disposition to serve them than the Opposition, but notwithstanding this fact, they are to support no movement for the general good of the country, unless the movers have first considered their case, and have been instrumental in making further concessions to them. Such a line of policy does not reflect much credit on the minds that conceived it.

The American Institute Fair.

At a meeting of the American Institute, last evening, in Room No. 22 Cooper Union, the Financial Committee furnished a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Fair lately held in the Rink. The receipts were $87,376 and the expenses $61,452. The receipts for the day devoted to the relief of the sufferers of the Chicago fire amounted to $2,127.85.

THE METHODISTS.

Earnest Work Performed and Earnest Words Uttered.

A Decided Stand for Temperance—Necessity for Christians to Act in Politics—Church Architecture and Singing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 7.—The Convention was called to order today by President HARRIS, at 9 o'clock, for the seventh session. Rev. WILLIAM REDDY, of Skaneateles, offered prayer. The following resolution on temperance, offered by Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, was taken from the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the time has come for the Legislature of New-York State to inaugurate such amendment to the State Constitution as shall hold the vender of intoxicating drinks, together with the property employed in traffic, responsible for the evils resulting from said traffic to the persons and property of the American people.

Hon. G. M. COPELAND thought the resolution took untenable ground. Rev. M. S. HURD spoke in its favor. J. M. CRAWFORD thought it did not go far enough. He hoped the day was not far distant when the nation would demand a national prohibitory law. Rev. Mr. HUBBART, of Albany, considered this a vital question. Temperance men all over the State are looking to this Convention for encouragement. The resolution offered the Convention an opportunity of placing itself upon well-defined ground. Rev. Mr. GEORGE, of New-York, thought we ought to educate public sentiment by taking advance ground. Ministers ought to preach temperance sermons. The previous question was ordered and the resolution was adopted.

Dr. PECK arose to a privileged question and moved to give the Financial Committee leave to present its statement.

Rev. B. I. IVES presented a report and called for $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Convention and publish its proceedings in book form.

Dr. PECK moved to take up the special order of the day, "Methodism, its Conditions of Growth and Evangelical Power in the State."

Rev. Dr. F. G. HIBBARD, of Rochester, Chairman of the Committee, made an able presentation of the subject. He confined himself to one thought—the essential life and growth of Methodism. It was in the line of evangelical and apostolic light and life. The rise of Methodism was but another outgrowth of this life. Her ecclesiastical system was the machinery of her power. She must represent that spiritual life, or the occasion of her origin no longer bears significance. Methodism had been called emotional. Feeling was the primal element of religion. This is her strength. As patriotic ardor is the life and strength of our nation, so Methodist theology pointed constantly to an inner spiritual life. Methodism loved and honored her fathers, but she should and would glory more in what she hoped to make her coming sons. Methodism represented an organic life. It develops a high type of individuality in its members. Its mission is to the world. It is no national religion, nor is it shackled by anything that prevents its adaptation and freedom to all people.

Dr. L. C. QUELL, of Utica, said American Methodism had grown with the growth of the nation, and adapted itself to its needs. The Bishop was an office, and not an order. Temporal matters ought to be committed to other hands, so that Bishops could devote themselves entirely to the spiritual interests of the Church.

Rev. W. REDDY, of Skaneateles, spoke of the baptism of the Holy Ghost as related to spiritual gifts. It was a gift of discovery. The natural man discerneth not the things of God, but the Spirit reveals them. It was a gift of utterance. Methodism was the pioneer of spiritual power in modern times. Let her not forget that fine churches, talented ministers, &c., can never be solely substantiated for this spiritual power.

C. C. NORTH, of New-York, spoke of the dangers of Methodism. The first danger was riches. Wealth sanctified to God was the right hand of religion. When the heart was set upon them they were a curse. The measure of Christian liberality is not a tenth, but a division between the cause of God and his family. The first evidence of success in business should be increased giving, and not increased luxuries. Costly churches was another danger.

Dr. HIBBARD read the resolutions of the Committee, which advocated the duty of keeping alive the blessed witness of the Spirit that the mission of Methodism was to this world against all unrighteousness and ungodliness. Methodism should employ all varieties of gifts and talents; that while we believe our church edifices in their capacity, convenience, and style of architecture should be fairly represented in the ability of the church, and the culture of the age in art and æsthetics. Yet we have need to beware that we do not compromise our profession and sacrifice Christian propriety to worldly show; that a return to primitive Methodistic usage in congregational singing is an indispensable condition of the growth and evangelical power of Methodism.

The resolutions also advocated the duty of conserving the missionary character of the Church, and the expediency of a Bishop who should reside in Central New-York; the duty of extemporaneous preaching and of Christian union and co-operation with other evangelical Churches.

EIGHTH SESSION.

Resolutions were introduced as follows, and referred to appropriate committees:

Relating to congregational singing—By Dr. HIBBARD.

Urging the more general attendance on class-meetings—By Dr. LOVE.

The topic for the session—"Political Reform; Political Corruption; Relation of Christian Citizens to Party Control"—was introduced by Rev. W. H. GOODWIN, D. D. He referred to the undoubted loyalty of the mass of American citizens as witnessed by the events of the late war. He feared, however, that the Christian world felt very little personal responsibility now as to how the saved country should be governed.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, First. That recent alarming developments of political corruption in our Commonwealth and in our nation clearly show that the liberties of this country are not safe when the Government is in the hands of men who make party politics and office a mercenary trade. Second, That we hold it to be our duty as Christian citizens to labor, in caucuses and conventions, to prevent the nomination of bad candidates and to secure that of good and capable candidates for office, as well as to endeavor, by all honorable means, to secure the fruits of such labors at the polls. Third. That we recognize with gratitude to the God of nations His grand Providence under which true patriots in our commonwealth, irrespective of creed or political party, have arisen in their might to the overthrow of public conspirators against the rights of the people and the safety of the Republic, and we are most happy to see that Christian men are among the foremost in this righteous struggle to reclaim the franchises wrested from the people by a violence and villainy unequaled in the annals of public and official crime. Fourth, That this contest must be pressed to full and final victory, and we hold all good citizens, and especially all Christian citizens, who are sufficiently numerous to save this free nation from ruin, as responsible to God and man for the completion of the good work so auspiciously begun.

Rev. J. N. BROWN, of Rochester, supported the resolutions, showing the responsibility of Christian citizens in the nomination for candidates for office.

Rev. G. N. COPELAND offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The questions that led to the division of the M. E. Church, in 1844 have been set at rest by the results of the late war; and,

Whereas, The spirit of amnesty and reconciliation are taking the place of animosity and resentment; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the hour has come to restore fraternal relations, and, if possible, union between the great bodies of Methodism North and South.

They were referred to the Committee on Business, without debate.

Rev. Mr. WEID, of Newburg, offered the following resolution, which passed:

Resolved, That the large sums subscribed in the Convention toward adding $100,000 to the funds of Syracuse University show the strength of the noble enterprise before the people, and the practicability of not only completing this noble sum, but pressing at once beyond it on the rapid way to the $1,000,000 named, and we ask that subscriptions for this purpose be handed in this evening. That, with fullest confidence, we intrust their completion to Rev. E. C. CURTIS.

Mr. JOHN STEVENSON offered a resolution that a State Convention be held within two years, subject to the call of the State Committee. Resolution passed.

Rev. Mr. QUELL, of Utica, moved that the President appoint a committee of seven to nominate a State Executive Committee. The President appointed Revs. G. W. Quell, J. B. Wentworth, W. H. Olin, W. H. Dickinson, Messrs. Stephenson, Wolcott and Tallman. Rev. G. L. TAYLOR offered a resolution relating to the passage of a special statute by the next Legislature for the protection of church property, which was adopted. It was moved and adopted that a Commission of nine members be appointed to have the matter in charge.

NINTH SESSION.

For one hour previous to the regular session Dr. EBEN TOURGIE, of Boston, delivered a lecture on church music, frequently leading his audience in a choral hymn. Shakespeare Hall was completely filled with delegates and citizens. President HARRIS called the Convention to order at 7 o'clock. The balance of the $1,000 to defray expenses was subscribed. The topic for the session was political organization of the moral power for political action. JOHN STEVENSON, of New-York, was introduced and reviewed the action of the Council of Political Reform and of the Committee of Seventy, tracing the connection between the action of the Methodist Convention, two years ago, in its appointment of a Committee on Political Reform, and the final development of the villainies of New-York. Rev. W. H. OLIN, of Binghamton, believed in striking at corruption in high places, be it Republican or Democratic. Dr. PECK said this was a solemn hour in the political history of this State. We wanted a press to speak words that burn, and E. REMINGTON sent us the press, without money and without price. And just at this time the noble NEW-YORK TIMES came out with its thunderings of denunciation against evil-doers. He then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That Christians should use their rights and perform their duties as citizens and should be free to choose their political relationship; we stand by our charter of political reform, adopted in Convention in the City of Syracuse Feb. 23, 1870; we approve of the State and subordinate councils of political reform organized in this State in accord with our said charter, and respectfully urge our people to promote their operations and extend their numbers through the entire State.

The President announced the following committees:

To bring the Temperance question before the next Legislature—A. Flock, of Claverack Institute; M. Hubbard, of Albany; J. Alabaster, of Elmira; J. Hillman, of Troy; W. S. Walcott, of Albany.

Commission to secure the passage of a special statute for the protection of church property—M. D. Crawford, New-York; E. L. Fancher, New-York; W. H. Olin, Binghamton; G. G. Reynolds, Brooklyn; Richard M. Graham, Hempstead; E. G. Andrews, Brooklyn; W. S. Kelly, Albany; W. H. Comstock, Utica.

State Executive Committee at Large—J. T. Peck, W. L. Harris, W. H. Depuy, C. P. Easton, J. M. Lattimer, W. B. Worden, Charles H. Applegate, F. H. Root, J. B. Tallman, J. W. Eaton, Prof. French, J. B. Wentworth, Henry G. Moore, J. W. Osborn, W. L. Woollett, J. Hillman, S. C. O'Neal, Erastus Wentworth, D. W. Bristol, T. Carlton, H. R. Tallman, F. C. Hibbard, B. I. Ives, R. M. Whiting, Jr.

On motion it was resolved that this Committee, together with the Committee from Conferences, have power to appoint another Convention.

President HARRIS afterward addressed the Convention, thanking the members for their kind co-operation, when the Convention adjourned. C.

Wherein Grant's Ways Resemble Tweed's.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Dec. 2.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article we publish elsewhere, declares its inability to perceive "any resemblance whatever between the characters of GRANT and TWEED." When we appealed to the TIMES, in the passage it quotes, to deal as honestly and thoroughly with the one as the other, we did not ask it to condemn the one for precisely the same measure and character of offense as the other, but to bring to its discussion of each the same spirit of manly and thorough-going reprobation of wrong—to judge facts by the same standard of public morals, and not pass over as of no account conduct in the one which in the other was justly held as weighty indication of subsequently proven guilt. We are far from the mood of partisan passion or revenge which would impute to the President the character of a vulgar plunderer like TWEED. But the President, if he approach but a little way toward the bad eminence of jobbery that TWEED attained, would do infinitely more mischief, and if possible would prove himself a far worse man. For consider the difference of the positions the two hold, and of what, from precedent and custom, the public expected of their occupants respectively. TWEED was a New-York Supervisor. Before him was the example of a long series of jobbery and infidelity to municipal trusts. He did but improve on an abundance of bad examples. He but degraded offices already so contemned by honest men that no first-class merchant or professional man of New-York City would have been willing to accept them. But GRANT is the chief ruler of a great country. His office was the goal of the ambition of the first men in the land; his seat had been occupied by men whose names are and ever will be written among the highest in the pages of human history. And this place, so pre-eminently honorable in itself and in its associations, had been, if not always adequately, yet never dishonestly, filled. On no former President's record had the faintest stigma of personal dishonor rested. And this seemed but natural. The office is so high that it makes a great man, like WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON, seem like a demi-god, while it elevates a common and ordinary man above all mean temptations to personal frailty. The nobler impulse of ambition, gratified to the full in obtaining this great office, should so fill the heart of any man not of the most grovelling and despicable nature, as to leave in it no room for the pettier passions of greed and nepotism. If the President do but job ever so little, he must be infinitely meaner and more detestable than a mere Commissioner of Works who would job ever so much. Society has a right to measure men by the trust it reposes in them—to whom much is given, of him much shall be required. Bearing this consideration in mind, let us see what grounds there are for instituting a comparison between TWEED as he stood prior to the Court-house disclosures, when he was suspected but not yet proven a plunderer, and the last officer in the country who can be pardoned for doing anything even suspicious.

The first ground of suspicion against TWEED was that he went into politics (after his interval of trade and bankruptcy) poor. In ten years he had become notoriously a millionaire; and the TIMES, correctly as it since appears, judged that he could not have honestly made his million out of his salary as Supervisor and State Senator. So GRANT went into office poor, and is notoriously a millionaire already; and he cannot have made his million out of his official salary or his legitimate receipts in public service. No former President saved anything in that office; most of them were impoverished by holding it. It was not what his enemies said of TWEED's wealth, but the boastings of his stipendiary organs concerning the luxurious appointments of his stables, that most fixed public attention upon his suspicious riches. And so, it was not what political opponents have vaguely alleged, so much as the enthusiastic adulation of an admiring correspondent of the *Western Methodist Advocate* concerning GRANT's Missouri farm, with its $300,000 worth of blooded stock and other property thereon, that best enabled men to realize the vastness and rapidity of the Presidential accumulations.

The second notorious indication of TWEED's political profligacy was the abundant provision he made for his relatives in the public service. His sons and sons-in-law, and the sons and sons-in-law of his political partners, were all in office under him. And so with GRANT. The *Sun* has printed repeatedly, uncontradicted from any quarter, a list of twenty-five or more relatives whom GRANT has appointed to office under himself. And, to carry this parallel one step further, whatever their offenses, he will not remove them. His brother-in-law CASEY actually convened a partisan State Convention in the New-Orleans Custom-house, and had a detachment of the Army of the United States on hand to keep out delegates whom he opposed, and to overawe and control the deliberations of such delegates as he chose to admit. GRANT has not removed CASEY, nor even rebuked him, for this outrage. GRANT's father was proven, on the evidence of his own letter, to have sold an appointment in the Federal service for $500, and yet he is still retained as Postmaster of Covington. GRANT's brother-in-law, CORBIN, was proven by his own admission to have joined in a plot with FISK & GOULD, not merely to defraud the people and to suborn a public Treasurer, but to trade his family influence over the President to the dishonest purpose of his fellow-plotters, and GRANT, after a brief interval of affected displeasure, took CORBIN back again into his intimate association and avowed friendship.

A third notorious cause of suspicion of TWEED's integrity, was the general understanding that he received "presents" from people who had official favors to seek at his hands. Everybody knew, or had heard, of some one or other who had had work to do for the City of New-York, and who complained that the profits all went in paying toll to the Boss. Just so GRANT receives presents of all sorts from all sorts of people, and—excepting EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who is in chronic expectation of a place—no man known to have largely presented to him is known to have failed of receiving an equivalent at the public expense.

A fourth notorious indication of TWEED's official venality was his being interested in the furnishing of supplies for the public service. The *Transcript* Company, the Stationers' Company, and other concerns were understood to be patronized largely because TWEED was a stock-owner in them. So with GRANT. He gets $25,000 stock in the Seneca Stone Company; Mr. COOKE, its President and chief stockowner, is appointed by him Territorial Governor of Washington, and the stone finds special favor in the eyes of the authorities at Washington, thereby enhancing the value of the stock of Messrs. COOKE, GRANT & Co.

A fifth indication of TWEED's affiliation with public plundering business, consisted in the bad character of the men whom he mostly consorted with and patronized. TOM FIELDS, ALECK FREAR, and the like, were his trusted agents and intimates, personal and political. So with GRANT—he quarrels with SUMNER and SCHURZ, holds aloof from TRUMBULL, persecutes FARRAGUT and HANCOCK, pets PORTER and BABCOCK, and consults CAMERON and BUTLER, FORNEY, NYE and MORTON, as the Republican leaders, while TOM MURPHY, the shoddy contractor, and crony and partner of TWEED, is his chosen associate at Long Branch, and his choice for the most responsible money collection office in his gift.

A sixth indication of TWEED's unfaithfulness to his trust was his absenting himself habitually for long periods from the post of duty he was paid for staying at. While a Supervisor he would spend three months of each year at Albany, as State Senator—an absence totally incompatible with an honest discharge of his office in New-York. So GRANT stays away from Washington all Summer, preferring the congenial society of the illiterate, unscrupulous TOM MURPHY, at Long Branch. And, as TWEED allowed his satellites, FIELDS, FREAR, &c., to neglect their City posts by being at Albany all Winter, so GRANT appointed as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. BORIE, of whom nobody had ever heard anything in public life, but that he was a rich man who handsomely subscribed toward a present to the President; and whose discharge of duty was a mere sham, Admiral PORTER notoriously doing duty in BORIE's name.

Every one of these comparisons could be elaborated, and numbers more added; but it is a repulsive topic to contemplate, and we hasten through it. These are but a few sample instances of the "resemblance" which the TIMES—so keen-sighted otherwise—has failed to find, between the public career of the President, and that other career, now happily verging to a deservedly ignominious close, which it has so well dissected and helped to stop. Taken singly, any one of such points may be deemed inconclusive, though not one is trivial. But they all coexist, with many more of the same sort, and they all tend more or less to one lamentable and humiliating conclusion. But the TIMES asks for "distinct charges." When the testimony in the gold-gambling inquiry traced the bribe money of FISK and GOULD right to the Presidential family—not CORBIN alone, but nearer still to the Presidential person; when Gen. GARFIELD, as Chairman of the Committee of Congress, went to the President and told him of the testimony tracing the bribe right home to the White House, and of the evidence of GRANT's personal assurance to the conspirators that the Government would not sell gold, and of CORBIN's letters, and Mrs. CORBIN's letters, to their relatives in the White House—does the TIMES forget already, how shocked all good people were to hear it reported back to the Committee by Gen. GARFIELD, that "the President preferred not to see the testimony, or to make any suggestion or statement in reference to it?" He alone, of all men in the land, did not see how dense a cloud he wrapped his reputation in; and, ever since, the shocking scandal of this gold gambling has been no lesson or caution to him. Can we wonder that even TWEED thinks the storm will "blow over," when the Corbin scandal fell stillborn on the ear of a President?

But, notwithstanding all this, we conclude as we began, we do not regard President GRANT as having done such things as TWEED has done. But even a faint approximation by the President of the United States to the morals and methods of TWEED is a far more serious mischief to the body politic. See how the tone of public life and morals has been lowered by GRANT's example. Look at the thefts of the Southern carpet-bag Governments, compared with which even those of TWEED appear no longer unique. Look at the management of the Custom-house, where MURPHY, charging $2,500,000 for fifteen months, revenue collection, goes out boasting of his economy and fidelity, and is warmly indorsed at all points by GRANT himself. See the Navy-yard, so crowded with sinecures that we pay the expense of maintaining a navy of the first-class in fighting condition, while we have not altogether, in available shape, enough ships to face the Spanish squadron; and are forced to speak with bated breath, or, rather, not to speak at all, in reprobation of the cruelties and outrages of the oppressors of our Cuban neighbors, and our own citizens among them. We trust and believe that the President is not consciously wrong to the extent his conduct indicates; but we have shown that his affiliations and courses are such as corruptionists in office practice, and such as no high-minded man, no man either morally or mentally fit to be President of the United States, would not recoil from. The reform that is wanted in the civil service is wanted most of all in the head of the service. Gen. GRANT seems utterly incapable of rising to the dignity of his high office, or of appreciating the need of circumspection and disinterestedness which it demands of him. The TIMES has distinguished too clearly between right and wrong in the New-York case, not to be capable of discerning, if it will only look, how far below the high standard it properly exacts of New-York officials, the Chief Magistrate himself grovels. It needs to use the same candor and all the high qualities it has shown in the fight against local corruption, in treating of the more widespread debauchery of political morals which is patterned and licensed by the bad and careless if not criminal example of the unfit successor of a long line of Chief Magistrates, several of whom were illustrious, while not one had lacked a proper sense of personal honor, or an unquestionable personal integrity.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Eighth Annual Reunion of the Alumni—Brief Addresses by Attorney-General Akerman, Gov. Noyes, President Smith, and Prof. Ordronaux.

The eighth annual festival of the Dartmouth College Association of New-York City took place last evening at Delmonico's. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., the well-known author, and President of the Association, taking the chair. Among those present were: Attorney-General Amos T. Akerman, (Class of 1842;) Judge Edward F. Noyes, Governor elect of Ohio; Gen. R. Delavan Mussey, Ex-President Johnson's Private Secretary; Rev. N. G. Morrison, D. D., President of Olivet College; Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., Ex-President Union College; Hon. Geo. W. Burleigh; H. N. Twombly, W. W. Niles, Hon. John B. D. Cogswell, Ex-United States District-Attorney of Wisconsin; J. Bell Bonton, Judge Daniel Blaisdell, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D. and LL.D., President of Dartmouth College; Prof. O. P. Hubbard, LL.D.; Prof. A. B. Crosby, M. D.; Prof. John Ordronaux, LL.D.; Prof. Mark Bailey and Prof. E. T. Quimby, of Dartmouth College.

After partaking of the good things provided by DELMONICO, Mr. KIMBALL made a brief address, in which he spoke of the changes introduced into the Association reunions, among which were the absence of all formalities, the introduction of music, the admittance of ladies, the doing away with toasts and set speeches, and the limiting of each speaker to five minutes.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH, President of the College, was then introduced, and spoke briefly of the progress made during the past year. They had just commenced to occupy Culver Hall, a splendid building 100 feet by 60; a chemical laboratory and school had also been opened, and additional sleeping accommodations were being provided. During the year the College had received $80,000 in donations. The speaker concluded with an eloquent reference to the dead, and some humorous remarks on the members of the College and Faculty then present.

All then joined in singing "The Dartmouth Ode"—written by JOHN ORDRONAUX—to the air of "Lauriger Horatius."

Prof. HUBBARD spoke of the necessity of college training, and Gen. R. D. MUSSEY of the advantages of a study of the humanities. Practical life did not consist, he thought, in getting money only, but in doing good to our neighbors, and nothing contributed so much to keep alive the generous faculties of the mind as a study of the classics. Such was RUFUS CHOATE's opinion.

The "Dartmouth Roll" was then sung, after which a humorous letter, in Latin, was read from Mr. HENRY K. OLIVER, stating that he was afraid to visit New-York, although it had recently been rescued, he was glad to hear, from the Tweeds and from other miscreants, who would not only steal the *secestres* from your belts but the teeth from your jaws.

Attorney-General AKERMAN was the next speaker. He referred to his college life, and spoke in feeling and highly complimentary terms of Profs. YOUNG, CROSBY, HUBBARD, and CHASE, the eminent mathematician. He concluded by referring to one who bore the same name as the Professor, Chief-Justice CHASE, a graduate of the College, and proposed his health, which was drunk with all the honors, the company joining in "Gaudeamus Igitur."

Gen. NOYES, Governor-elect of Ohio, spoke of the love which every good and virtuous man must feel for his Alma Mater, and referred to the number of Dartmouth graduates that had distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, at the Bar and in the pulpit, and on the battle-field; and should the trumpet of war again sound, it was to our scholars that we must look, he said, for the defense of our liberties.

Mr. MARK BAILEY, A. M., made a humorous speech, in which he compared the students of Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale, of course giving the palm to Dartmouth.

Prof. ORDRONAUX spoke briefly of the uses of college life. It was the man of culture, he said, who triumphed, the man who used the essential fruits of knowledge. Lately we had seen the cultivated German overturn the untutored Celt. It was the college culture of the Germans that had overcome the French. The spectacled student from Berlin had shown the Parisian, who despised him, how false knowledge fails in the presence of the true.

Brief speeches followed by Prof. COGSWELL and others and the party broke up at a late hour.

The entertainment was enlivened by the performance of a fine band of music and by the presence during a portion of the evening of a number of the fair sex.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. MARY WITTENBRINK, wife of a grocer doing business at the corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, was so shockingly burned on Wednesday night by the explosion of a gasoline lamp which she was engaged in filling by the light of an open stove that she died after great agony at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Nomination of State Officers by the Labor Reform Convention.

Samuel R. Cooper Nominated for Governor—Adoption of a Platform—What the Labor Reformers Demand.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—The New-Hampshire State Labor Reform Convention was held here today, and candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Councilors and Senators were nominated.

Hon. WM. H. GORE, Speaker of the last House, presided. In the course of his speech, on taking the chair, he said he rejoiced at the exposure of Tammany. He was thankful that such a pit of iniquity had been uncovered. But the frauds of New-York City, when compared with those at Washington, were like a waterspout by the side of rushing Niagara, and, he added, if the people could understand the corruption of the General Government at Washington, of the reconstructed States at the South, and of Republican officials generally throughout the United States, they would drive such a party from power as the freshets of Spring sweep trees and driftwood down the stream. The nominations were as follows:

For Governor—Hon. Lemuel P. Cooper, of Croydon.

Railroad Commissioner—Levi B. Tucker, of Plaistow.

Councilors—First District, Josiah S. James, of Raymond; Second District, Hon. A. H. Rust, of Wolfboro, the present Democratic incumbent; Third District, Josiah M. Dearborn, of Weare; Fifth District, Samuel Flint, of Lyme.

Senators—Second District, Winfield S. Meserve, of Danville. Third District, Calvin Wymon, of Goffstown. Fourth District, Chas. T. Crom, of Pittsfield. Fifth District, Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford. Sixth District, Horace M. Calbath, of Barnstead. Seventh District, Kimball Webster, of Hudson. Eighth District, M. W. Fuller, of Hillsborough. Ninth District, Col. T. A. Barker, of Westmoreland. Eleventh District, L. W. Fling, of Bristol. Twelfth District, Hiram Savage, of Lancaster.

There was no nomination made in the Portsmouth Senatorial District.

Hon. JOHN H. GOODALE, of Nashua, was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The platform adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the political events which have occurred since the last State Convention of the People's Reform Party confirm the relation then made that the public welfare demands a new political party, freed from the extravagance, dishonesty and corruption of the old organization.

Resolved, That we adhere to our distinctive principles as heretofore avowed, demanding a reform in the revenue service, a reduction in the number of revenue officers, a decrease of the expenses of collecting duties and district taxes, and a more rigid responsibility and economy in all the Departments of public service.

Resolved, That we still maintain that which has always been our policy, and is now indorsed by President GRANT in his message, that the regulation of the tariff upon articles of general use is demanded by the people, and we call upon Congress no longer to resist, but to ratify the recommendation.

Resolved, That we call upon the President and Congress for the immediate repeal of that unjust monopoly, the present national banking system, which is a fraud upon the industry and enterprise of the nation, imposing upon the laboring masses an annual tax of more than $20,000,000 for the sole benefit of the bond-holders and capitalists, and the issue of a sufficient amount of greenbacks to meet the demands of trade under a free banking system, and thereby make a saving of more than $50,000,000 annually in the item of interest alone.

Resolved, That we demand not promises but a thorough positive reform in the civil service, so that appointment to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country, and perpetuating unworthy men in office.

Resolved, That we deprecate the levying of blackmail upon clerks and other public officers for political party purposes as degrading and debasing the public service.

Resolved, That we congratulate Senators SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and PATTERSON, and their coadjutors in the Senate, upon their triumphs in opposing and squelching the dangerous and corrupt scheme of the President for annexing San Domingo.

Resolved, That the thorough rebuke administered to the Tammany thieves by the freemen of New-York, is cheering to every true reformer, and that the same spirit of action ought to be followed up until all plunderers and thieves, whether high or low, in both the State and National Government, are driven from their positions and punished as they deserve, to the end that this Government of the people may truly be a government of the people and by the people for the people. That the recent discovery of forgeries and defalcations among officials in New-Hampshire justifies the inference if a thorough investigation could be made too many would be found to exist in our midst.

Resolved, That while we welcome emigrants of all nationalities who come hither of their own free will and accord for the purpose of becoming citizens, we are utterly opposed to the importation of Chinese by corporate capital for the purpose of creating a species of slavery and reducing the wages of American working men.

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in New-Hampshire is defective, unlawful, and wanting in that uniformity among the various towns which justice and impartiality demands, and that we call upon the coming Legislature to pass a law having the essential features of the one defeated at the last session.

After the adjournment the State Central Committee met, and organized by the choice of Col. L. W. COGSWELL, of Henniker, for Chairman; ALONZO J. FOGG, of Concord, for Secretary; and Hon. JOHN H. GOODALE, of Nashua, for Treasurer.

THE SING SING TRAGEDY.

Jacob Leuenberger Acquitted—The Jury Declare that He was Insane when He Killed Miss Meyer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains, Westchester County, the trial of JACOB LEUENBURGER, for the killing of FREDERICKA MEYER, at Sing Sing, on the 14th of last February, was continued and concluded yesterday, before Justice A. B. TAPPAN, County Judge ROBERT COCHRAN, and the Justices of the Session. District-Attorney DYKMAN conducted the case for the people, FRANCIS LARKIN appearing for the prisoner.

Further evidence was heard from Dr. WOODCOCK, of Sing Sing. He stated: I was called, on the 14th of last February, to Mr. DIRION's house, and found the prisoner engaged in a scuffle with the Police officer; I assisted the officer in overpowering him, and he was eventually taken to the Police Station in a state of great excitement—in fact, he acted like a raving maniac; he shouted out, "Oh, why did you take the knife from me!" and lamented in loud language, on his way to the Station-house, that he had not put an end to his life; witness then described the condition of the prisoner until the critical condition of his wounds was past, which was about twenty-one days; he was at the point of death, continued the doctor, for some time, and I did not expect he would recover during the time that he was delirious, and it required strong hands to hold him down; he was undoubtedly insane after the occurrence of the tragedy until the day when his crisis had passed; I have seen him frequently since, and believe he is in his right mind; I have considerable experience in the treatment of insanity, such experience as falls to most country physicians in fair practice; nearly all the best medical authorities on the subject of insanity hold that a person who commits suicide, as LEUENBERG attempted, is insane.

Several witnesses were then examined, among whom were Supervisor WILLIE, of Ossining, Col. SHERWOOD, and other higly-respected citizens, who testified with unanimity that LEUENBERG's character was beyond reproach; that he lived a quiet, temperate life, and was respected by all who knew him; that he was of a retiring disposition and kept himself much at home, and rarely went into company, and in addition to this they considered him a man of refinement and high intellectual attainments. The case for the defense was then closed, and the prosecution offered no rebutting evidence, but the District-Attorney and the counsel for the defendant stated that they would let the case at once go to the jury under the charge of the Court. Judge TAPPAN then addressed the jury, stating if the prisoner was insane he was not responsible for the act. If the jury had any doubt as to the prisoner's sanity, that doubt belonged to him. The jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned into Court, and stated through their foreman that their verdict was, "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity at the time of the act."

The Court then stated that under the statute it would be necessary to make further inquiries as to the sanity of LEUENBERGER at the present time, because if insane he would have to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. Two physicians of White Plains, Dr. CLARK and Dr. HODSON, were then appointed by the Court to examine into the mental condition of the acquitted man. After making said examination Dr. HODSON stated he considered the prisoner sane at the present time, which opinion was confirmed by Dr. CLARK.

The prisoner was then discharged and received the congratulations of a large number of friends.

Colored Republican General Committee.

The second regular meeting of the Colored Republican General Committee was held at No. 247 Thompson-street last evening, GEORGE W. MEYERS in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. T. S. W. Titus, S. W. Clay, George Francis, W. H. C. Green, Louis Williams, and the Chairman. Resolutions expressing adherence to the Republican Party, discountenancing factions opposed to Republican unity, approving of the President's Message, indorsing President GRANT and favoring his renomination, calling for the recognition of the party claims of colored men, and expressing sorrow for the murder of OCTAVIUS C. CATTO, in Philadelphia, and regrets for the death of Hon. OSCAR J. DUNN, late Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, were adopted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LAST NIGHT'S OPERATIC REPRESENTATION.

The performance given at the Academy of Music, last evening, in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, passed off very smoothly, and to the delight of an exceedingly large audience. The programme included a recital of "The Daughter of the Regiment"—the original version—and of the fourth act of "La Favorita," and a brief concert took place between the two operas. None of the frequenters of the Academy will be surprised to learn that M. CAPOUL is the ideal *Tonio*, a character whose portraiture requires a capital actor, as well as an accomplished singer. With the known pieces of the composition, "La Fille du Régiment," as performed on the French stage, combines considerable dialogue, the intelligent delivery of which is of vital importance to the general effect of the composition. M. CAPOUL did full justice to this part of his work, and while his singing can be commended for its usual correctness, elegance of phrasing, and expressiveness, his acting must be mentioned as worthy of an excellent light comedian. The romance in the last act was, of course, M. CAPOUL's most effective piece, and was sung with all the fervor and finish of his better known and far more important numbers in "Martha" and "Faust." Mlle. DUVAL also proved herself an intelligent and vivacious comedienne, and the specially impressive music of her rôle, as she executed it, was much applauded. We cannot say that Mlle. DUVAL's personation will rank with M. CAPOUL's, but her opportunities to fascinate not too critical assemblages were so much more numerous than the tenor's that her success was even clearer. From her first air, "Chacun le sait," until the close of the opera, Mlle. DUVAL had liberal encouragement. The *Sergent Sulpice* of the evening was M. JAMET, whose efforts can once more be cited as conscientious and satisfying in no ordinary degree. M. JUIGNET afforded genuine amusement as *Hortensius*. The *Marchioness* was the only personage who needed a more skilled representative. In the concert which followed, MM. CAPOUL and BARRE, and Mlle. DUVAL sang, and Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY played a duet for violin and violoncello. In the fourth act of "La Favorita," Signor BRIGNOLI and Miss CARY were the artists.

PROLONGATION OF THE NILSSON OPERA SEASON.

The tidings that the very brilliant season of Italian opera, which was to end on Saturday, is to be prolonged by a week, will, we are sure, be greeted with much pleasure. It has been decided to give at least two supplementary representations, these occurring respectively on Monday and Wednesday. Monday one more performance of "Mignon" will occur. Wednesday "Il Trovatore" will be brought out, with Miss NILSSON as *Leonora*, Signor BRIGNOLI as *Manrico*, and Signor BARTOLINI, the new baritone, as *Conte di Luna*.

MRS. ROWE'S CONCERT.

The Weber Rooms in Fifth-avenue were, last evening, filled by one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in the concert-room. The occasion of the gathering was the debut of Mrs. T. PICTON ROWE, a lady of whose gifts mention has already been made in this place. Mrs. ROWE has a mezzo-soprano voice of much richness and power, and she uses it with a skill which, if not as yet absolute, is already manifested by correct and tasteful performances. Mrs. ROWE, whose debut was wholly successful, sang, amid much applause, MATTEI's "Non Torno," CLARIBEL's "Janet's Choice," and HANDEL's "Ever Bright and Fair." The artists assisting the lady were Mr. F. VON INTEN, a thoughtful and refined pianist, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. FINLAY FINLAYSON.

A Distinction with a Difference.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform an anxious people what is the difference in the Callicott case and that of HALL, TWEED, INGERSOLL & Co.—if any, and oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.

[The difference is that CALLICOTT was a criminal who was sent to the Penitentiary, and TWEED a criminal, who is Commissioner of Public Works.]

Not Married.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of Nov. 7, contains a notice of my marriage. As this has never taken place, I beg that you will contradict the report as soon as possible. Yours, &c.,

LLOYD PHŒNIX.

PARIS, No. 2 Rue Laffitte, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871.

The Dean of Chester on the Revision of the Bible.

Dean HOWSON, of Chester, England, spoke last evening in Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, upon the present work of the revision of the Bible in Great Britain and the United States. He urged the necessity of the work on account of the numerous errors in the present version traceable to imperfect original texts having been used in some instances to translate from, while in other instances imperfect translations of perfect original copies had been made. Archbishop TRENCH, and many of the ablest Biblical scholars in Great Britain, had used their influence to push forward the work of revision, and it was now progressing as well as the most sanguine could expect. There was no exclusive feeling in Great Britain in relation to who should act in the matter of revision, all sects and denominations being invited to participate in the work, and there was a great desire felt that the religious bodies in the United States should cordially join in the movement. The work of revision had been opposed mainly on the grounds that it would tend to unsettle faith in the Bible, and that many quotations from the present version, now used in other works and for various purposes would, in case of a revision of the Bible, become obsolete, on the ground of incorrectness, and thus impair the value and usefulness of innumerable works in which they are used. These objections, he thought, were of little weight when compared with the desirability, not to say necessity, of having, as nearly as possible, a truthful and correct version of the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has on his counter the usual copious supply of English weeklies, including the *Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, *Punch*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, *Academy*, *Examiner*, &c. A general assortment of all leading European periodicals is also to be found at BRENTANO'S.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BROWN—WARREN.—At Rochester, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Foote, G. BRUCE BROWN, of Newburg, N. Y., to HELEN E., daughter of the late Samuel Warren.

BENOIT—WEST.—On the 23d of November, 1871, by Rev. John S. Haugin Pastor Willett-street M. E. Church, Mr. OCTAVE BENOIT, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss SARAH R. WEST, of Lapeer, Mich.

GOODENOUGH—HATHORN.—In this City, Dec. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, ISABEL, daughter of G. C. Hathorn, to CHAS. GOODENOUGH, all of this City. No cards.

MONTGOMERY—McKEBBIN.—On Monday, 4th December, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Stewart Heartman, Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Jersey City, to SARAH, only daughter of Henry McKibbin, Esq., Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

POST—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, ALFRED SETON POST to ALICE L., daughter of Henry Morgan, Esq., all of this City.

RUXTON—GRINNELL.—Dec. 7, 1871, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Capt. WILLIAM FITZHERBERT RUXTON, Royal Navy, son of Arthur Ruxton, Esq., of England, to SYLVIA HOWLAND, daughter of Henry Grinnell, Esq., of this City.

WILLIS—AIKEN.—In New-York, Dec. 6, 1871, by Rev. James Aiken, P. J. WILLIS, of Galveston, Texas, to Mrs. H. E. AIKEN, of New-York.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1871, ANNA NORRIS, wife of W. F. Bishop, and daughter of Adon Smith, aged 25 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Geo. G. Bishop, Norwalk, Conn., at 2 P. M. Saturday, Dec. 9. Trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 8, 9 and 11¼ A. M.

BALDWIN.—At Washington, D. C., on the 6th inst., GEORGE D. BALDWIN, of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his cousin, George Lindsley, High-st., Orange, N. J., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, of apoplexy, DARIUS CLARK, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at the Washington Hotel at 12 o'clock on Friday.

CLARKSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, suddenly, CHARLES A. CLARKSON, son of Matthew Clarkson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John H. Schoonmaker, No. 19 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

DEMING.—Monday, the 4th inst., HANNAH WOOLCOTT, relict of Barzillai Deming.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the chapel of the University-place Church, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

FELLOWS.—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., HENRIETTA, wife of Edward B. Fellows, aged 58 years, 10 months, 14 days.

Funeral Friday, 8th inst., 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad 11:40 A. M. train.

HERRICK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, JAMES KILHAM HERRICK, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Herrick, No. 247 West 42d-st.

HERBERT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, CHARLES MORGAN HERBERT, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from his late residence, No. 2 College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11¼ o'clock, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Funeral services, to which the public are invited, at the First Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock M.

MACDUFF.—At Tremont, N. Y., Dec. 6, after a protracted illness, ISABELLA, wife of James Macduff, in her 68th year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

☞ California papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—Drowned, at Kensico, GEORGE BRUNDAGE PATTERSON and CARRIE MAY PATTERSON, aged 10 and 6 years, children of John and Caroline Paterson, of Harlem.

Funeral will take place, at Kensico, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sleepy Hollow and interred at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANDERSON.—At the Langham Hotel, London, on Thursday, Nov. 16, of disease of the heart, JAMES M. SANDERSON, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCRIBNER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the house of her son, Rev. Wm. Scribner, Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. B. SCRIBNER, aged 84 years, widow of the late U. B. Scribner, of this City.

The funeral will take place at No. 12 East 38th-st., on Friday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHENS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 7, C. WM. STEPHENS, son of Cornelius and Esther Stephens, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

TOMLINSON.—On Dec. 6, 1871, HENRY J. TOMLINSON, son of Theodore E. and Abbie E. Tomlinson, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 25 days.

Funeral services to be held at 11 A. M. on Saturday, Dec. 9, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WALDO.—On Dec. 4, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., FRANCIS WALDO, in his 64th year.

His remains will be taken from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., for interment in Green-Wood Cemetery. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WALKER.—On Tuesday Dec. 5, LUCY B., wife of Thomas George Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West 50th-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 12 M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

AUTHORIZED PROGRAMME OF THE "MALCONTENTS."

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POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at their rooms, No. 102 East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, 1871, E. S. NEWINS, President, in the chair, and James T. Brady, Secretary *pro tem.*, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by T. B. Bills, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that the resignation of Hon. Thomas Murphy, as Collector of the Port of New-York, has been tendered to the President, U. S. Grant, and has been accepted by him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we regret his action, yet he has our sympathy, and that we still acknowledge him as our faithful leader, in whom we place confidence, and one who has labored hard in the late campaign, which has proved a Republican victory.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the appointment of Gen. Chester A. Arthur to the Collectorship of the port of New-York.

Resolved, That the President's Message meets with our hearty approval, believing, as we do, that it is plain and easily understood, and is the most statesmanlike production of anything that has been issued from the capital in many years.

Resolved, That we, as a party, are looking forward for the time to arrive when President U. S. Grant will be renominated and triumphantly re-elected in 1872.

E. S. NEWINS, President.

JAMES T. BRADY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kroman's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President. WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, "The Republican Bowerie," No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and delegates to Central Committee, TUESDAY EVENING, 12th.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, inst., at head-quarters, to nominate candidates for officers and delegates for the ensuing year.

WM. HAW, Jr., President.

C. T. FROST, Secretary.

CITY AFFAIRS.

TRIAL OF JIM IRVING.

Conclusion of the Case for the Prosecution—Opening for the Defense—Interesting Evidence.

The trial of JIM IRVING, who is charged with committing an outrageous assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, while arresting OWEN GEOGHEGAN, a notorious Tammany repeater, was resumed yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court. Attorney-General AKERMAN, Gen. MCDOWELL and several other prominent men were present during the trial. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. FULLERTON and SPENCER, and the prosecution was conducted by EDWARDS PIERREPONT, special District-Attorney.

The cross-examination of Deputy Marshal DOWLEY was commenced. He said:

I got a warrant for the arrest of GEOGHEGAN from Commissioner DAVENPORT, at No. 39 West Union-square; I was directed to go there by the Marshal and Mr. DAVENPORT.

Q.—Was not the place where you received the warrant the head-quarters of a political organization?

Objected to and question overruled.

I do not know that the warrant passed through the Marshal's office before I got it from the Commissioner; after procuring a carriage to arrest GEOGHEGAN, we went first to the Jackson Club; there we got a man to go to GEOGHEGAN'S, and he took FITZSIMONS with him, and I saw FITZSIMONS afterward on the sidewalk; on arriving at GEOGHEGAN'S I saw a man in his shirt sleeves, and asked if he was Mr. GEOGHEGAN; there was not a crowd there, and I only remember BERNHARD, O'BRIEN, FITZSIMONS and another, whose name I cannot recall; I think the man who addressed me came up from the middle of the street; that is the person whom I now recognize as IRVING; he said to me, "what is the matter?" I don't know that I ever saw him before until yesterday; his appearance impressed me, and I concluded it was JIM IRVING when I heard his name called; I received two blows, one from GEOGHEGAN, and the other from him; when GEOGHEGAN struck me I was turning my head, and, of course, could not see who was on the other side of me; I went into two rooms in the Jackson Club looking for GEOGHEGAN, but don't now remember what rooms they were.

To Mr. PIERREPONT—After making the arrest a crowd of persons immediately came from Avenue B, I think; from the time I made the arrest until I was hustled to the opposite side of the street about a minute elapsed.

Dr. MICHAEL J. HOGAN testified that on the Thursday after the assault on DOWLEY he saw him in his house. Dr. PLACE was also present.

Mr. PIERREPONT remarked that in the evidence yesterday there was a reference to a pistol. He proposed to prove that the wound on the back of DOWLEY'S head was such as might have been inflicted with such a weapon. DOWLEY also got a stab in the cheek with a knife, but it could not be proved that IRVING had either a pistol or a knife in his hand.

Judge BENEDICT—Unless you propose to connect the prisoner with the use of such weapons as would inflict the wounds, I cannot hear the testimony.

The evidence regarding the nature of the wounds was not then deemed important, and the prosecution rested.

Mr. SPENCER then stated the case on behalf of the defense. He had listened, he said, with attention to the opening of the distinguished gentleman who conducted the prosecution, and in common with him he regretted that Judge DAVIS was unable to be present in the case, but it would not be the fault of Mr. PIERREPONT if the interest of the Government was not sustained. He asserted that the evidence of BERNHARD and O'BRIEN for the prosecution was full of contradictions, while that of DOWLEY, the injured man, was uncertain, from the fact that he had never before known the man who was on trial in the present instance. He deplored as much as any one the commission of this outrage; but it was also to be deplored that neither BERNHARD, O'BRIEN nor FITZSIMONS had made the slightest effort to defend DOWLEY from violence. It would be proved, he said, that IRVING was not at the scene of the outrage. Mr. SPENCER referred to the prejudice which appeared to exist in the public mind against IRVING, and reminded the jury that they should be uninfluenced by anything save the evidence adduced on the trial.

EDWARD HAGAN, the first witness for the defense, testified: I reside at No. 418 East Twentieth-street, and am a native of this City; on the evening of the 6th of November I was with Mr. IRVING at his residence about six o'clock, and remained with him for an hour; I went down the Second-avenue with Mr. IRVING and Mr. BROWN, and got into a coach, when we drove down Avenue B and Fifteenth-street; we left the coach some distance from GEOGHEGAN'S and walked toward the store; we went in there for a few minutes, and, having taken a drink, left and went to Avenue C to find out a club that was to indorse Mr. IRVING, but did not find it; we came back and got into the coach, and on repassing GEOGHEGAN'S saw a fight; IRVING and BROWN were still with me; a remark was made, "Let us stop and look at the row;" "No," said IRVING, "let us jump into the carriage."

Q.—Did Mr. IRVING participate in that affray? A.—No; it was impossible for him to do so; he did not participate in it; Mr. IRVING wore a light coat on that night; that is the coat he now wears, and that is the coat he wore the four days he was canvassing, except on election morning, when he wore a heavier coat than he now wears.

Cross-examined.—I have known Mr. IRVING for about five years, and intimately about one year; I have never received a favor from him, directly or indirectly; I think I would receive it if I asked for it; when we went into GEOGHEGAN'S, IRVING said if we did not treat the crowd they would be jealous; it was Mr. BROWN who called attention to the fight, and IRVING said "it is a drunken row; don't mind it;" I did not see if any one was knocked down, as I was not near enough to see; Mr. IRVING hurriedly got into the coach and drove up Fourth-avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have none at present.

Q.—What was your occupation? A.—I had been in the Controller's office a year before last New Year's.

Q.—What did you do there? A.—Nothing.

Q.—How much did you receive in the Controller's office for doing nothing? A.—$1,500 a year.

Q.—You received $1,500 a year for doing nothing? A.—Yes; I have done nothing since.

Q.—Did you make an affidavit in the Controller's office before you got your pay? A.—No; I gave a receipt to a clerk for my pay; I never was arrested but once for intoxication.

MARCUS HANLON testified: I saw IRVING near GEOGHEGAN'S store on the evening in question; he did not mingle in the crowd except to pass through it; he did not participate in the row, and could not do so without my seeing him.

Cross-examined—I was interested in the whisky business with JAMES IRVING; I did not drink with BERNHARD that night; I am sure that IRVING left before the row was over; I have since seen BERNHARD, and did not try and induce him to do a service for IRVING.

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, of No. 601 East Sixteenth-street, testified that on the evening of the 6th of November he saw Mr. IRVING in GEOGHEGAN'S store, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B; he remained there only a few minutes, and, having treated all hands, left; witness followed him, and introduced himself as Mr. IRVING, as he had previously known him only by appearance; IRVING told him to do him a favor by getting three or four good men to work for him on election day, and he would pay them afterward; he promised to do so, and they both walked to the opposite side of the street; after a little further conversation, IRVING walked down Sixteenth-street toward Avenue C; witness stood a short time watching him, when the fight commenced opposite GAFFNEY'S store; he saw the Marshal knocked down and struck with some instrument which resembled a bar, the end of a pistol, or the barrel of a musket; he was present at the whole affray, and did not see Mr. IRVING there after that; he believed if he had returned he would have seen him.

JACOB BERGER, of No. 344 First-avenue, testified: I know JAMES IRVING for about twenty years; on the night before the last election I did not see JIM IRVING; I was not in GEOGHEGAN'S that night, but I saw the assault on the Marshal, and left; I saw him knocked down, and then left; I did not see IRVING there at all; the man was knocked down first near the sidewalk, but could not say who committed the assault; I saw the man who struck him; he was a tall, powerful man; I saw Mr. BERNHARD a few days after the occurrence, and I asked him how he could have seen Mr. IRVING present, as we were both together, and he replied, "The —— he ought to be sent to Salt Lake any hour."

[BERNHARD was here recalled, and denied this statement *in toto*.]

Q.—Do you belong to the same political party with Mr. IRVING? A.—No, Sir; and I did not vote for him last Fall.

To Mr. PIERREPONT—I voted for Mr. HOUGHTON.

MICHAEL J. COSTELLOE gave similar evidence with regard to the non-participation of IRVING in the affray. On cross-examination he admitted that he had been arrested for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and on one occasion a charge of highway robbery was preferred against him, but it was not prosecuted.

JAMES BROWN testified: I know Mr. IRVING since he was a boy; on the night of the 6th of November, in company with Mr. HOGAN and Mr. IRVING, we went electioneering; we obtained a carriage, and in our rounds came into GEOGHEGAN'S store; we had a drink there and left; on passing away in the carriage we saw the row, and a remark was made that a fight was going on; IRVING said not to mind it, and went on; he did not participate in any way in the fight that evening, or else I would have seen him; he did not leave us for any time and could not have been present; he wore a light overcoat on the occasion, such a one as I now see him wear.

In reply to Mr. PIERREPONT he stated he had never spoken on the subject to Mr. IRVING, though meeting him daily. He attended the trial on a subpœna.

JOHN O'NEILL, a Police officer attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, testified: About nine o'clock on the evening of the 6th of November I was on duty in Avenue B, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; I was approached by a man whom I understand to be Deputy Marshal BERNHARD, and told that he intended to arrest GEOGHEGAN, and he apprehended a disturbance; I proceeded there when the affray took place; I saw a crowd beating one man, and I made a rush to rescue him; I was immediately seized and held by the arms, and the row continued; the assailant appeared to be a tall, powerful young man, and he did the principal portion of the fighting; I heard several voices call out, "Give it to him," but could not identify any one; I have not since seen the young man I have just referred to, but I think I could identify him if I saw him; I was pinioned so tightly that I could not render the Deputy Marshal any assistance; I have known Mr. IRVING for fourteen or fifteen years, and cannot be mistaken as to his appearance; he was not present at the row, for if he was I would very easily see him.

To Mr. PIERREPONT—I was examined before the Marshal, and gave the same statement I now give; I did all I could to rescue the injured man; I did not refuse to go to his aid, and no one asked me if I wanted to see the man murdered; I did not reply to such a question that he had no right to go in among such a crowd.

At this stage in the proceedings the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Judge Ingraham's Charge to the Grand Jury—The State of the City Prisons.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer was sworn in yesterday, and in addition to the usual topics, Judge INGRAHAM charged them as follows: "There is another subject to which I purpose to call your attention, and it is a subject, I think, which you should give a thorough examination. I refer to the state and condition of the prisons and jails in this City. If what I see in the papers within the last few days be true, there is a state of things existing in some of them, which requires not only examination, but something more. If it be true, as stated in some of the papers, that in some of these prisons persons arrested are exposed to suffering from the weather to such an extent as to cause death, the offense may be a much more serious one to the parties who are guilty of it than at first it might seem. You have a right to examine all the prisons in this City, and if they are not properly conducted, properly kept in order and properly attended to, you have a right to present the parties, whose duty it is to attend to them, for punishment, for you have a right to present the condition of these things in such a way as to bring them to the attention of the public authorities. The debtors' jail, if I mistake not, is under the supervision of the Board of Supervisors, and it is their duty to keep it in order. It is their duty to provide the necessary materials and necessary comforts to keep those who are unable to provide for themselves from suffering." Judge INGRAHAM further charged them that the City Prison, the Island prisons, and Police stations, were under their supervision; that the Police stations especially deserved attention. The parties who are put into the latter are generally of the poorer class, and are taken at a time, during the Winter especially, when they have but little means of protection against suffering from the weather. Although they may deserve punishment for the crimes they commit, yet there is no justice or reason for placing them in a condition in which their lives are in danger, and they are exposed to another degree of suffering and another kind of punishment from that which the law provides.

Business in the Court of General Sessions—Sharp Sentences by Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, WM. THOMPSON and MICHAEL GRIFFIN were jointly arraigned for robbing DENIS MEANY, of Cherry-street. The complainant, who is an old man, was waylaid by the prisoners in Cherry-street, near Market-street, seized by the throat, threatened with a knife, and his pockets rifled of $40 by GRIFFIN, who is only sixteen years old. The accused were both convicted. In imposing sentence the Recorder said THOMPSON was a person of bad character, and had served a term on the Island. He sent him to State Prison for twenty years. GRIFFIN got five years in the Penitentiary. CHARLES WILLIAMS was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, for attempting to break into the house of A. GRUEOR, at No. 151 Rivington-street. PATRICK DWYER and JAMES IRVINE, members of the "Murderer's Block Gang," were convicted of stealing a watch worth $200 from HENRY OCHS. The latter visited the Sonora, a Broadway concert-saloon, a few nights ago at a late hour, and in going to a closet in the rear of the place, was attacked by five men, and robbed of his watch. The prisoners were with the party. They were each sent to State Prison for five years. JOHN FRETTLE was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery. He was recognized by BERNHARD O'DONOHUE as the man who assisted THOMAS DREW and others in robbing him of a tobacco-box containing $210, while he was passing through the lower part of Washington-street at night-time. FRETTLE, who has served one term in State Prison, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Divorce—A Story of Romantic Love.

In the divorce suit of JANE N. BURROWS against THOMAS BURROWS, now pending in the Superior Court, Judge MCCUNN has rendered a decision granting plaintiff alimony at the rate of $3,000 a year, pending the litigation. In giving his decision, Judge MCCUNN revealed some very romantic facts in connection with this case. The plaintiff, Mrs. BURROWS was the daughter of a wealthy landed proprietor in the County of Cavan, Ireland, who was also a leading member of the Bar in that county. The defendant, her husband, in the year 1847 was working as a carpenter in her father's house, and an intimacy thus sprung up which ended in the plaintiff leaving her happy home to follow the defendant to this country where they subsequently got married, and by her ability as a seamstress she earned sufficient to enable her husband to start in business for himself. A happy state of conjugal affection lasted until they became wealthy. Then the defendant broke his marriage vows which necessitated the present suit for divorce.

A Miniature Court-House Swindle.

For nearly ten years past EDWARD MARRENER, of No. 239 Third-avenue, has had charge of furnishing Jefferson Market Police Court with heating-stoves, for which he received a considerable sum. Every Spring it was his custom to remove the stove from the Court and return it the ensuing Winter. This season the attachés of the Court were astonished at the unusually cold atmosphere that prevailed there, and on investigation discovered that the stove at present in use was altogether unsuited for the purpose, and that no account could be given of the one previously used, and for which a large sum was paid by the City. A fraud was suspected and a warrant issued for MARRENER'S arrest. He was brought before Justice COX, admitted his offense, and in consideration of his returning the old stove was released, with a reprimand.

The Quarantine Abuses—Action of the Produce Exchange.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Exchange to appoint a Committee of three members of the Exchange to confer with the Committees of ship-owners and others, in relation to the matter of quarantine, harbor-masters, wharfage, and pilotage.

The President appointed Mr. EDWARD HINCKEN, Mr. STEPHEN W. CARY, and Mr. M. M. CALEB, on said Committee.

Corporations Liable for Their Agents' Acts.

In the case of HAMILTON *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company, already reported in the TIMES, where the plaintiff was ejected from the cars because he refused either to pay his fare or show a transfer ticket, Judge SPENCER charged the law to be that a corporation was liable for the results of the acts of violence of its servants committed in the line of their duty, and that the jury should award not only compensatory but also exemplary damages.

The Yorkville Judgeship.

In the controversy of MURRAY *vs.* COULTER and of STEMMLER *vs.* MCGUIRE, involving the right to the Judgeship of both the Civil and Criminal Courts of Yorkville, Judge BRADY has decided that the former case be tried first, and that the trial proceed peremptorily on the third Wednesday of the present term, the second case to be tried immediately after.

Ole Bull at Law.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, the case of LORENZO SEVERINE against OLE BULL was tried. The plaintiff sued the defendant for $500 wages and $140 expenses on a contract made in 1868. Plaintiff claimed that he was engaged by the defendant for a five weeks' tour at $100 per week and expenses. Defendant denied the engagement, although he admitted that some conversation had been had on the subject. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $500.

The Taylor Will Case.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the formal order sustaining the will of JAS. B. TAYLOR was settled and entered.

Daring Robberies.

Wednesday evening JACOB NORTH, of West Stockbridge, Conn., had his pocket picked at the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, while waiting for a train. Several robberies have lately been committed on the Fourth-avenue cars. The attention of the thieves has not, however, been exclusively occupied in plucking passengers, as a night or two ago the residence of Mr. BROKAW, No. 45 East Twenty-fifth-street, was entered by burglars, and rifled of clothing and jewelry valued at $1,200. The thieves have not been found nor the property discovered in any of these cases.

Breach of Promise—Damages $750.

In the Superior Court, before Judge SPENCER, the case of LIZZIE BLACKBURN against THOMAS HORTON for breach of promise, was tried, resulting in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $750. The parties first became acquainted on the voyage from Europe, in the steam-ship *Samaria*, and subsequently kept up a correspondence for seven or eight months.

Killed at the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Crossing.

JOHN JOBSON, aged eighteen years, of No. 890 Third-avenue, when attempting to cross the railroad tracks in Fourth-avenue at Fifty-seventh-street yesterday in a wagon, was struck by a locomotive attached to the New-Haven express-train and instantly killed. The wagon was smashed while the horses escaped uninjured.

German Immigration.

During the past month 9,280 German immigrants were landed at this port, being an increase of 3,500 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st of January 78,929 Germans arrived here, being 10,245 more than the number for the corresponding period of the year 1870. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $704 in aid of German immigrants.

TO-MORROW

IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY THE PUBLIC WILL HAVE TO PROCURE LOUISVILLE CONCERT TICKETS AT NO. 8 ASTOR-HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land: large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

A FEW MORE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES left, for sale cheap; one 79th-st., 4th-av.; two 53d-st., 6th and 7th avs.; also, Brooklyn houses; also, mortgages for sale at a discount. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., lumber dealers, 47th-st., North River, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5th-av., a beautiful four story English-basement brown-stone house of medium size; recently overhauled; beautifully finished and in fine order: lot 100.5; in fee; price reasonable and terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A LARGE corner property, large rent-roll, situated in Maiden-lane, near South-st. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM OF SEVENTY-five acres in Green Village, N. J., two and one-half miles from railroad station; large house, thirteen rooms; also two tenant-houses and saw-mill, with good water-power; large garden; land in fine condition; springs and wells of good water; immediate possession. For full particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 71st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; possession immediately. For particulars address WILLIAM POILLON, foot Bethune-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 32d-st., full size and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 30th-st., very elegantly furnished and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS to let, in the European House No. 78 West 48th-st. Apply to the porter or to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

TO LET—NO. 230 WEST 59TH-ST., FRONTING Central Park, first floor, four rooms, $15.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN C. CURRIE and others against GILBERT T. REEDER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above-entitled action, I JAMES H. COLEMAN, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the north-easterly corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth-avenue at its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and running thence northerly along the said easterly line of Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet, ten inches, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest of the said Gilbert T. Reeder, of, in and to one-half of the width of said Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lying in front of and adjoining the said four lots of ground, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

The valuable property known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument; size, 25x95 feet.

ALSO,

The property known as No. 547 West 29th-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINE LOFTS—50x100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house, or a flat, unfurnished; location preferred between 10th and 34th sts. Address Post-office Box No. 5,064.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,000 pounds of cast-iron.
11,000 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
52 tin oil-butts.
4 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF OVER 200

high-cost European and American oil-paintings, the works of over 150 of the most prominent modern artists, and is evidently the largest and finest collection heretofore offered at auction. They will be on exhibition, free, day and evening, and sold on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 14th of December. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

(Whatever may be the state of the weather:)

491 packages Almeria Grapes.
1,136 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
120 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.
2,967 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
80 barrels French Prunes.
200 boxes loose Muscatels.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY OF ENERGY AND general business experience to take an interest in a business based upon one of the most valuable improvements of the present time. Large demand absolutely certain, with profits far greater than those shown by any staple in the market. Adequate capital for a large business will be required with the applicant. References exchanged. Particulars and estimates with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $2,500 to take full charge of one of the stores of the New-England Bedding Company. Call personally at Nos. 164 and 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, this day, Saturday and Tuesday.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.

GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL,

au4-law6mF* Administratrix, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York and Texas BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH TO FAMILIES THEIR

CANNED ROAST BEEF,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PUT UP IN CASES CONTAINING 2 DOZEN 3-lb. CANS, AND IN CASES CONTAINING 10 7½-lb. CANS.

This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of beef which they now offer to the public.

This beef is really more nutritious and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED,

in two forms, in Pieces, and Chopped, and contains no bone or gristle.

Its cost is less than half the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened, as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans by machinery.

It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

3-lb. CANS, 60c.; 7½-lb. CANS, $1 35. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters and families, is called to this superior article.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

GEORGE H. MUNROE,
PRESIDENT AND PATENTEE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, NO. 260 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Mrs. Mary Foster, lady in charge. Daniel Huntington Vice-President, No. 49 East 20th-st. Robert S. Holt, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st. Thomas P. Cummings, acting Treasurer, No. 103 Duane-st. The following contributions in answer to the "Thanksgiving Appeal" are thankfully acknowledged, viz.: By City Post, 4,813, $10; Mrs. A. F. Bissell, $25; cash $5 by D. W.; Mrs. S., $5; D. H., $5; Mrs. Moulton, $5; E. N. G., $5; N. F. C., $5; Mr. Gilbert, $5; Mrs. Guy Richards, $10; Mrs. Wolcott Richards, $5; Mrs. Anthon, $5; Mr. Binninger, Ohio, $2; Mr. Van Ness, $5; R. S. Holt, $8; per Mr. Holt, $5; Mr. Huntington, $5; Mrs. Peabody, $2; Mrs. Abbott, $1; New-York *Times*, $5 50; *Evening Post*, $2 40. Total cash, $126. Also, a turkey from Mrs. Holland; one turkey from a member of St. Ann's; figs and nuts from Mrs. Rogers; mince pies from Mrs. Morris; hams from St. James Hotel; three turkeys and seven fowls from St. Nicholas Hotel. Further contributions in money and provisions are earnestly solicited, as there are twenty-five inmates to be provided for, and treasury empty.

NOTICE.—CHARLES W. BREWSTER (LATE in our employ) having been detected in collecting money on bills due us, and appropriating the same to his own use, the public are warned against trusting or transacting business with him on our account.

CUSHING, BARDUA & CO.,
Nos. 644, 646 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement made between the undersigned, JAMES BUCHAN and R. C. BUCHAN, comprising the firm of JAMES BUCHAN & CO., of the one part, and BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, of the other part, whereby there was granted to said BLEWETT, upon certain conditions, the exclusive right and license to sell a certain Carbolic Soap and other carbolic compounds manufactured by the said JAMES BUCHAN & CO., which said right afterward inured to and was exercised by the firm of BOWMAN & BLEWETT, of which said BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT was a member, has been terminated by mutual consent of said JAMES BUCHAN & CO. and said BOWMAN & BLEWETT, and by the non-fulfillment of the terms of said agreement by said BLEWETT; and notice to him by said JAMES BUCHAN or R. C. BUCHAN. And further notice is hereby given that neither the said BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, nor the said BOWMAN & BLEWETT, have now the right or license, exclusive or otherwise, to sell any goods made by the said JAMES BUCHAN & CO. They are not, nor are either of them, in any manner the agents of said BUCHAN & CO., or either of said company, and have no right, in any manner, to use the name of said BUCHAN & CO.

(Signed,) BOWMAN & BLEWETT.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS,
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK,
GEO. F. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. S. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade sts.,
Importers of German, French and English Toys, China, Parian, Glass and Fancy Goods.
OFFER TO SELL
AT RETAIL,
From the 7th till the 23d of December only.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

Sealed proposals from iron founders, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings," will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Fall River, Mass., at their office in said city, until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1871, for furnishing the following quantities of Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings:

2,356,000 pounds 24-inch Pipes.
1,471,000 pounds 20-inch Pipes.
2,028,000 pounds 16-inch Pipes.
273,000 pounds 12-inch Pipes.
302,000 pounds 10-inch Pipes.
1,132,000 pounds 8-inch Pipes.
418,000 pounds 6-inch Pipes.
360,000 pounds of Special Castings.

The delivery of the Pipes is to begin on the 15th day of March, 1872, and the whole amount is to be delivered by the 15th day of August, 1872.

Specifications and forms of contract and of proposals may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN,
WILLIAM LINDSEY,
JOSEPH A. BOWEN, } Water Commissioners.

GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.
DEC. 2, 1871.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
30,000 lbs. Sugar.
20,000 lbs. Green Coffee.
2,000 gallons Molasses.
50,000 lbs. Salt Water Soap.
Naval Standard.
BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
1,000 gallons Olive-oil.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Dec. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Jan. 3, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during five months, commencing Feb. 1, 1872. A deposit of $100 will be required with each proposal as a guarantee of good faith. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,

First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chamber-maid and waitress; a neat, tidy and well-recommended girl. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 31 Gramercy-park, Friday and Saturday this week, and on Tuesday, the 12th, from 10 o'clock to 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; pastries, ices, jellies, made-up dishes, boning, larding, and baking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended Protestant young woman; also Swedish, Danish, American, English first-class nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids and waitresses, and good servants of all kinds. BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid, or waitress and do fine washing; good waitress and first-class fine washer, French fluting, &c.; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Swiss woman as sick nurse or to take the entire charge of an invalid lady; is not afraid of any kind of sickness; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT American young woman as nurse to grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; understands her duties perfectly; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 628 6th-av., in fancy-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry and jellies; an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has first-class references; no objections to the country; none but first-class families need apply; up the Hudson preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; City references; good family and kitchen-maid preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 438 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; will assist in chamber-work; excellent references. Apply at No. 101 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or chamber-maid and to do sewing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 450 2d-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress by a competent person; understands hair-dressing; two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as a child's nurse; has six years' experience. Apply at No. 165 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WILL go out by the day, washing or house-cleaning; excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 119 West 30th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in an American family as chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Address PH. AMBRES, No. 519 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of eighteen years to assist in light house-work; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 616 2d-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, English, Irish and American help can be found at any time at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress and chamber-maid; will assist with fine washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 328 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 806 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored cook; excellent reference. Apply at No. 226 West 30th-st., from 9 to 2.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of references; wages no object; a permanent home. Call all the week at No. 442 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands thoroughly the making of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; first-class City references; no objections to the coarse washing. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as dress-maker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; can trim in all the newest styles, and copy patterns from engravings. Call at No. 396 Bowery, corner 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant seamstress; one who understands dress-making and plain sewing, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 322 Madison-av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can take entire charge of her kitchen and do the marketing; five excellent references; City or country. Apply at 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or make herself generally useful; very respectable; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; best City references. No. 58 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker; will assist with washing; private family or boarding house; excellent reference. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st., in store.

A LADY OF CULTIVATION AND refinement, the daughter of a physician, desires a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address S. T., care A. H. Smith, No. 408 Lexington-av.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, first came from Germany, wishes to be busy in a large business or with a fine family; is a very good dress-maker. Apply at No. 91 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work, chamber-work and waiting; excellent City references. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or waitress alone; would assist in washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; has good reference. No. 224 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as visiting teacher for all the English branches and letter-writing; highest references. Address Miss WRITER, Box No. 79 Station D. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; can take full charge of infants or growing children; good reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker, washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a small family to do house-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 111 East 39th st.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD PLAIN hand, wishes copying. Address D. J., No. 122 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; excellent City references. Apply at No. 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as good cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 237 East 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom and coachman, with seven years' City reference; can refer any gentleman to his late employer, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is a competent City driver; understands the breeding and breaking of young horses; single, double and tandem; will be found honest, sober, willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address for two days COACHMAN, No. 246 West 38th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, AFTER THIS week, (outside preferred,) by a young man, in any square business that will insure a living; reliable accountant and used to work; no agency wanted or swindlers noticed; reference, present employers. Address MORTON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy, sober young man, single; perfectly understands City driving, care horses, harness, and carriages; understands care furnace; willing and obliging. Address E. S. M., Box 196 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is but a short time in the country; any gentleman requiring a first-class man of good abilities will find such by calling on or addressing J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st. private stable, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife; one as butler and the other as first-class cook; both thoroughly competent in their respective capacities; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply for two days at Newman & Capron's, No. 1,172 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen today and Saturday at Mr. De Mott's, No. 441 4th-av., corner 30th-st.; or address W. B., waiter.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first class coachman; understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as coachman; willing and obliging; good driver; best City references. Call at No. 13 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his business perfectly; unexceptionable City references. Call or address Wright's harness-store, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN from the north of Ireland, a situation as coachman or porter; is a careful driver; no objection to the country; would milk, and make himself generally useful; best references from last employer. Address S. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a first-class waiter; keeps silver in excellent order, and would be found most satisfactory; is still with his employer, who will fully recommend him. Call or address No. 24 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; City or country; understands his business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address at Mr. Field's private stable, Lexington-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN INTELligent boy, eighteen years old. Apply to E. SMITH, Missionary, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; can procure first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address JAMES, No. 32 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address M. D., stable, No. 22 East 18th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CONsiderable business experience, a situation as cashier or book-keeper; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address CONFIDENTIAL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; one understanding her business, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and able to furnish recommendations, can obtain a permanent situation at No. 124 East 25th-st.; apply before 1 o'clock.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class wholesale clothing-house; one commanding a good trade in the Middle, Northern or Western States can find a good opening by addressing Box No. 2,343 New-York City Post-office.

CLERK WANTED—MUST BE A READY penman, write a handsome hand, not afraid of work; references as to moral character; salary, rate of $600. Address, in own handwriting, CLERK FOR INS. CO., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply on Saturday, Dec. 9, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 11 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE-MAID WILLING TO go to the country; one to do washing and ironing and plain sewing. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock at No. 19 West 38th-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—To the creditors of the estate of said bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the 18th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to inquire and take proofs, and report whether Demas Barnes, the assignee of the above-named bankrupts, ought to be authorized to unite with Theodore J. Vetterlein in selling and conveying certain real estate, consisting of lots Nos. 10 and 11 on Treon's and Desher's plot, in the town of Miamisburgh, County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being lots Nos. 225 and 226 in the revised plot of the said town, at private sale, for the sum of $6,000, and to receive the said proceeds with the consent of the said Theodore J. Vetterlein, to be held by the said Demas Barnes, as assignee, &c., to abide the result of the action heretofore commenced and now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in which Demas Barnes, as assignee, is complainant, and Theodore J. Vetterlein and the said bankrupts are defendants.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—To the creditors of the estate of said bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the 18th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to inquire and take proofs and report whether Demas Barnes, the assignee of the above-named bankrupts, ought to be authorized to sell at private sale the three certain lots of ground situate in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, described in a petition filed by Demas Barnes as assignee, &c., in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1871, to John Weik, of Philadelphia, Penn., subject to the existing incumbrances thereon upon receiving the sum of nineteen thousand dollars therefor.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Burnham and William A. Bates, lately composing and being the only members of the firm, or copartnership, of Burnham & Bates, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts and other claims, whether as members of said firm or copartnership, or individually, or otherwise, provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n24-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 306 Broadway.

d8-law3wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that FRANCIS DANNBACKER and CATHERINE, his wife, of the township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1871.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.
No. 782 Broad st.

d8-law3wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOV. 28, BETWEEN JERSEY CITY and Rutherfurd Park, a yellow POCKET-BOOK, containing ticket No. 15,069 in the Washington Gift Concert, and one-quarter ticket No. 16,693, in the Louisville Library Concert, and $2 50. Finder may retain the money, but send other things to Box No. 3,663 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18.	ANGLIA	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25.	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2.	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9.	EUROPA	Saturday, Dec. 30.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........Danré..........Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON..........Roussan..........Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Jan. 12, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20	Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3	Abyssinia, Saturday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, (via Nassau,)..........Dec. 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Dec. 21
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,)..........Jan. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

For the convenience of shippers, a supplementary mail-bag for consignees' letters only to Havana will be closed at this office at 2½ P. M. on sailing days.

No papers or letters will be received on the dock.

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

WILLIARD & STONE,
NO. 4 PINE-ST.,

Obtain Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, &c.,

BORROW AND LEND MONEY ON Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages,

Transfers of existing Mortgages on New-York City property, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Columbia College and Trinity Church Leases, Ware-house Merchandise Receipts, and

COLLECT RENTS, DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division.

The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

Dec. 1, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on City property only. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000
5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorised to offer this loan to the public at **80** and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000,)
COFFEY COUNTY,
KANSAS, BONDS;

Ten years; 10 per cent., payable in New-York February and August.

For sale at 95 and interest.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, }
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.

WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BROWN HORSE 16 hands high. Can be seen at the private stable, rear, No. 140 West 50th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING near Union-square could accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentleman with two pleasant front rooms on second floor with board; references exchanged. Address B. F. P., Box 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class; location unexceptionable; references required.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent a nicely furnished suite of rooms, bath-room connecting, with or without board.

NO. 136 EAST 31ST-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED front alcove room on second floor; also, back room, southern exposure, to let with board, together or separately; terms moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen; also, one hall room, from $2 50 up; heated. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE bath, sunny exposure; second floor, with private table. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR and single rooms; brown-stone house, No. 126 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, with first-class board, at No. 28 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 156 WEST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on third floor to rent with board; house and location first-class.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without partial board, at No. 244 West 42d-st., half block west of Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE house in 5th-av., between 25th and 40th sts., for a family of two adults and three children; whole second floor of four rooms, with private table, required. Address W. S. NICHOLS, No. 50 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS now opened. Imported solely for OUR OWN retail trade, and not to be found elsewhere. Also, a VERY LARGE variety at most reasonable and reduced prices.

13th-st. and Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 44 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On 14th-st.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH, in respectfully thanking the public of New-York and vicinity for the very liberal patronage accorded to them, and encouraged by the unprecedented success of

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON

and all the members of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, have concluded to accede to the generally expressed desire of a large number of their patrons (to defer their departure for Philadelphia) for a few additional operatic representations. They will therefore give THREE (3) MORE GRAND OPERA NIGHTS, the first of which will be on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th December, 1871, at 8 o'clock, when the most brilliant operatic success of the period, Mons. Ambroise Thomas' new opera, MIGNON, will be performed, with its now famous Cast, New Scenery, New Dresses, &c., with

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL..........as..........FILINA
Mlle. RONCONI..........as..........FEDERICO
M. VICTOR CAPOUL..........as..........GUGLIELMO
M. JOSEF JAMET..........as..........LOTARIO
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

The sale of seats will commence THIS (Friday) MORNING, at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway.

Subscribers will please notify the management at the box-office of the Academy during THIS DAY, (Friday,) if they wish to retain their boxes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

The Twentieth (20th) Subscription Night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her great rôle of LUCIA.

Signor Brignoli, M. Barre, Signor Reichardt, &c.

MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

TO-MORROW, at 1½, (doors open 12½ P. M.)

GRAND FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE.

Admission to the Matinée..........One Dollar
Reserved Seats One Dollar Extra.

Seats now at the Academy; also, 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY.

FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.

With the following excellent cast:

Monsieur VICTOR CAPOUL, for the first time as "Fra Diavolo," in which role he created so great a sensation in Paris three hundred consecutive nights, and Mlle. LEON DUVAL, for the first time in New-York..........as..........Zerlina
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, for the first time in New-York..........as..........Lady Alcash
Signor RONCONI..........as..........Lord Alcash
REICHARDT, COLETTI, BARILI, &c.
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

Admission to this matinee, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats can be secured at the Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER
NEW ACTS. NEW FEATURES.
THE GREAT OLIO COMPANY,
THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTS,
THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
THE GRAND BALLET, AND CELEBRATED PANTOMIME TROUPE,
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE,
No. 720 Broadway.
SUCCESS OF LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

AIMEE'S CRAZY SONG—Assassination Scene—Moonlight Serenaders—Grand Carnival—The Sobbing Chorus. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B LENT..........Director
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.
First week of Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
Mr. CHARLES W. FISH,
Unequaled as a bareback somersault rider.
Miss LUCY WATSON and LE JEUNE BURT.
Second week of Mons. Siegrist and infant sons.
Second week of the exciting battoute leaps.
The JEE BROTHERS, the versatile acrobats.
D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, the amusing clowns.
THE ACTING DOGS and TRAINED HORSES.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:

Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 335 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 232 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 22d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

VICE-PRES'T COLFAX
AND
HON. S. S. COX.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

Tickets for reserved seats at hotels and music-stores.

MR. ALELANDER WHITE'S

Collection of Paintings to be sold by auction, Dec. 12 and 13, comprising chéf d'œuvres and gems of the great modern masters, is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS—Operas, oratorios, choruses, glees, &c. A new catalogue free. Distin's celebrated brass instruments. BOOSEY & CO., No. 810 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

TO THE PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—All property-owners of the Eighteenth Ward who wish to join the Society of the above Ward for common protection, are invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }

Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 6, 1871.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Georgia, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

Stock-holders registered in the New-York agency will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
ROSEDALE.
TO-NIGHT, 8th, and MONDAY, 11th.
SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.
The Great Comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
written expressly for this Theatre by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
JOHN GARTH,
will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

Principal characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

14TH WEEK.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.

THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
FOURTEENTH WEEK.

This great drama of the times will be acted EVERY EVENING at 8 and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, DIVORCE Centenary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS.
OF MR. SOTHERN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MR. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 2.

Seats secured for the balance of Mr. Sothern's engagement.

MONDAY, DEC. 18, THE BLACK CROOK.

DR. LORD'S NEW COURSE HISTORICAL Lectures, Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 8—"Mohammed; Saracenic Conquests."
Dec. 15—"Bernard; the Monastic System."
Dec. 22—"Chrysostom; Orators of the Early Church."
Dec. 29—"Constantine; Union of Church and State."

Course tickets, $3; single lecture, $1.

For sale at the hall, and at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

$600,000—ROYAL HAVANA EX-traordinary, Dec. 20, 1871—Plan and price-list sent to any address. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, 25 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,234.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE at 8 P. M. precisely in the Great Hall, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, the lecture will be delivered by DR. A. J. EBELL on *The Birthday and Early Life of Our Earth.*

Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union; also at Van Nostrand's and Brentano's book-stores, No. 23 Murray-st. and Union-square, respectively.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2D-ST.—"READING," a lecture, by Rev. THOS. STREET, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.

BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

o27-law13wF

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO,
on which occasion he will appear
in his celebrated impersonation of
BADGER,
in the famous local drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which will be presented with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
By Schell and Dayton,
including THE SNOW-STORM,
UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT, and the
TERRIFIC FIRE SCENE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock,
TENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA
OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
MR. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
assisted by the great Prima Donna,
MADAM LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Re-engagement of the popular artists,
MLLES. CASTELLAN AND DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncello, together with
MR. J. LEVY,
the renowned cornet-a-piston, and
MR. E. BOEHM, Clarionet Soloist.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

Inauguration of
THE WINTER SEASON OF TRAGEDY.
This Evening
MR.
EDWIN BOOTH,
as
HAMLET,

which character he will personate but for a limited number of nights, owing to the forthcoming production of Shakspeare's

JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK.
MR. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATRE.

WM. W. SMITH..........Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the
GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.
More NEW FACES next week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. }
GREAT SUCCESS.
The new sensational drama,
LIFE IN THE STREETS,
and the two-act drama,
THE SAILORS OF FRANCE.
LAST MATINEE of
COLEEN BAWN,
with full and efficient Company.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,

AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor | W. C. COUP, Manager

OPEN EVERY DAY and EVENING from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES COMMENCE at 2 and 8. Unprecedented success of the great Exposition. CHANGE OF HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. NEW FEATURES, NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW PERFORMANCES, and a constant accession of the rarest and most marvelous representative specimens of LIVING WILD ANIMALS from all parts of the world ever seen in one collection. MUSEUM contains 100,000 curiosities. MENAGERIE 500 wild animals, birds, and reptiles. CIRCUS 80 of the best artists in the world. Everybody says it is the biggest show for the least money the world has ever known. Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing Seven Superior Exhibitions in one, only 50c.; children half price; reserved seats 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.

☞ Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels in the City at regular rates.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

GRAND CONCERT.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

MR. TRENOR'S PUPILS GIVE A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING FROM 7 TO 12 P. M. FORMER PUPILS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. NEW CLASSES WILL BE FORMED ALL THIS MONTH.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 898; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 484 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening. The fifteenth anniversary exhibition takes place FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.

None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.

WARE-ROOMS, NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.

Has been rented three months.

PIANO WARE-ROOMS,
No. 27 Union-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Continuation of the Proceedings for the Prosecution.

Starling Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Against the Prisoner—Conduct of Mrs. Wharton Unchanged—The Line of Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 7.—The attendance this morning on the trial of Mrs. WHARTON was unusually large, the room being crowded to excess and the number of ladies greater than on any previous day. The accused arrived under charge of the Sheriff before the Court opened, and was greeted by numerous friends, some of whom kissed and affectionately embraced her. She was accompanied as usual by Mrs. and Mr. NEILSON and her daughter. Mrs. NUGENT, the wife of the prisoner's brother, also occupied a seat near her.

Mrs. HAMON, the witness on the stand at the close of yesterday's proceedings, was recalled, when a discussion ensued on the admission of a question as to her knowledge of the preparation by Mrs. WHARTON of a milk punch for Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, on Wednesday, the day of Gen. KETCHUM's death, in which it is alleged tartar emetic was found. The defense claimed that the answer would disclose matters pertaining to the indictment for the attempt to poison VAN NESS, and was not relevant to the indictment for murder, for which the accused is now on trial. The argument continued until 12½ P. M. The jury in the mean time, evidently under the influence of Judge MILLER's admonition of yesterday, to abstain from conversation, paid unusually close attention to the proceedings. The prisoner appeared to be absorbed in listening to the debate, and seemed to appreciate the importance of the question. She remained closely vailed, but through the heavy folds of crape which covered her face, kept vigilant watch over the movements of Court, jury, and attorneys. She has added to the remarkable simplicity of her dress a small chignon, but otherwise appeared the same as on the first day of the trial. CHARLES KETCHUM, eldest son of the deceased General, was prominently seen among the crowd of witnesses waiting to be called, and attracted much attention. Attorney-General SYESTER took more interest in the case than usual, and conducted the argument of question for the prosecution. The dry citations of English and American precedents, and the tedious discussion, did not seem to weary the auditors, who were patiently awaiting the resumption of the testimony, and the best of order was maintained throughout.

While Mrs. HAMON occupied her seat within the bar, it was noticed that she avoided looking toward the prisoner, although the latter frequently fixed a most intense and longing gaze upon her. Mrs. HAMON frequently consulted and evidently prompted Attorney-General SYESTER with suggestions regarding the evidence. It has leaked out that this lady was at the eleventh hour a convert to the belief that her old friend was either the murderer of Gen. KETCHUM or the attempted murderer of her brother, Mr. VAN NESS; that after the circumstantial evidence of the prisoner's note by the deceased was presented to her in such a light as to convey the idea of his death by poison; many confirmatory incidents were recalled to her mind, and she is now a most earnest believer in Mrs. WHARTON's guilt. Her testimony regarding the admission of Mrs. WHARTON that she had taken Gen. KETCHUM's vest into her own custody, will at the proper time be supplemented by the evidence of CHAS. KETCHUM, who, on the 3d or 4th of July following, called on Mrs. WHARTON to get his father's effects. He had no idea at that time of the suspicions entertained against her by others, and his conversation with her was accordingly very free and cordial. He did not then remark the absence of Mrs. WHARTON's note from the inside pocket of the General's vest as a circumstance that now proves to be very important, in view of the present trial, but subsequently remembered it. He will be called after the medical testimony is completed to relate all the details of that memorable interview.

The interest exhibited pending the examination of Dr. WILLIAMS was most intense. Mr. SYESTER relieved the troubled minds of both jury and audience by requesting him to reduce his language in referring to Gen. KETCHUM's condition to the comprehension of unprofessional people, after which his details of the different stages of Gen. KETCHUM's sickness were given in words plain enough for the understanding of all. It is the intention of the prosecution to close their part of the medical testimony as soon as possible, and it is therefore possible that Drs. CHEW and MILES and Prof. AIKEN will be called very soon. The array of testimony on the other side to disprove the deductions made by these gentlemen from post-mortem examinations is formidable, and much time will be consumed in the examination of those witnesses.

It is understood that under this head the defense will discuss, and if possible develop the danger of the use of hydrate of chloral, which was administered to Gen. KETCHUM by Dr. WILLIAMS a few hours before his death.

The Court finally decided to admit testimony regarding the milk punch prepared for VAN NESS, and Mrs. N. D. HUMON being recalled, testified that Dr. CHEW ordered a milk punch to be made for VAN NESS in Mrs. WHARTON's house on the 28th June, and proceeded as follows:

I brought milk from my own house and gave it to a servant, who carried it down to the cellar; afterward Mrs. VAN NESS and myself made punch, the servant bringing milk from the cellar; Mrs. WHARTON was in the room; some one suggested that a double punch should be made; we accordingly made a large one in a tumbler, poured part of it in a wine-glass and handed remainder to Mrs. VAN NESS, who placed it in the refrigerator in the dining-room. [Here the defense admitted that the wine-glass of punch was administered by some one to VAN NESS without pernicious or deleterious results.] Had no knowledge of the tumbler after it was placed in the refrigerator; saw it later in the day, between twelve and twelve-thirty upstairs, when Mrs. LONEY brought it up to the third story front, where I was waiting on Gen. KETCHUM, (this was the time referred to in my testimony,) when Mrs. WHARTON told me to go into the opposite room and talk to my sister, Mrs. LONEY; it was then that I took the telegram for Gen. BRUCE; there was sediment in bottom of the tumbler; we had some conversation about it while we were alone; saw my sister put the tumbler in her pocket; J. CRAWFORD NEILSON and a colored man, whose name I don't know, were the only persons in the room when Gen. KETCHUM's clothes were packed; I picked them up and Mr. NEILSON put them in a bag; we found everything but the vest; told Mrs. WHARTON that the vest was missing; she said it was in her closet, or wardrobe; Mr. CRAWFORD gave me the key, and I gave it to Mrs. WHARTON.

Here the direct examination of this witness ended for the present, and the cross-examination commenced. Nothing new was elicited, however, except that Gen. KETCHUM's struggles after the dose administered by Dr. WILLIAMS on Wednesday A. M. did not commence for an hour, and that they commenced within fifteen minutes after the giving of the second dose by Mrs. WHARTON.

Dr. WILLIAMS was then called to the stand, and testified as follows:

I reside in Baltimore, have practiced medicine there for eighteen years; do not hold any official position whatever; did not know Gen. KETCHUM until I was called in to see him on the 26th of June last at Mrs. WHARTON's house; saw him then seated on a sofa in the third story front room; it was between 4 and 5 o'clock; he was pale and prostrated, had a rapid pulse and vomited frequently; I ordered him to bed and prescribed a dose of two drops of creasote in a table-spoonful of water, to be repeated every two hours, until he was relieved; think I gave these directions to Mr. HUTTON; am not positive that any one else was in the room after the General was put to bed; I went out and ordered the prescription to be made up and sent to the house; did not consider that he was sufficiently ill to require my presence any longer; next saw him on the following morning about ten o'clock; he was in the same room, in bed and asleep; made sufficient noise to arouse him, and asked how he felt; he replied that he was better, and added that he intended returning to Washington that day, that he had overslept himself, or he would have returned last morning with Mrs. CHUBB; we agreed that he would require no more medical attendance; he paid for my visits, and I left; next saw him the following afternoon, June 28; Mrs. WHARTON sent for me, and said that Gen. KETCHUM was worse; got there at 10 o'clock; found him lying on a sofa, with his face toward the wall; made noise to arouse him, spoke to him and touched him, but failed; when I touched him a nervous tremor passed through his frame; subsequently gave him a shake; the room being dark I opened the blinds or shutters to examine him more minutely; his head and face were very much congested and had a livid appearance, red with bluish or purple tinge; I asked "How are you General?" he replied "Tolerable," and relapsed into his previous condition; aroused him by another shake and spoke to him; he made some common-place remark and again relapsed into his semi-comatose condition; he was not then capable of forming or using a sentence; Mr. HUTTON was present and aided me in putting him to bed; we said, "General, we want to put you to bed—can't you get up?" he hesitated a moment and then said "Yes;" he failed to even attempt to arise, however, and we removed the chair on which his feet were resting so that they fell to the floor. We then raised him to a partially sitting position, and succeeded in getting him on to his feet. I was surprised to find that his limbs and arms were stiff; he was unable to walk to the bed; his knees were rigid; I ordered ice to be put to his head, then wrote a prescription of half an ounce of yellow jassamine, forty drops in water to be given every two hours; Mrs. HUTTON was present; she came in after HUTTON and myself had put him to bed; while waiting for the prescription went down-stairs and advised Mrs. WHARTON to telegraph to his friends; she said Gen. BRICE was his brother-in-law, and he had a son CHARLIE, probably in New-York; she asked me then if I had received a bottle that she had intrusted to the care of Mr. HUTTON for me; I replied that I had, and produced the bottle, this is it, (handing a half-ounce vial to the attorneys;) she asked if it had not contained laudanum; I replied that it had; she then detailed circumstances of finding it and intimated that the facts warranted the suspicion that the General had attempted to destroy himself; I said something about its being wise not to make it too public; she said that on the previous Tuesday evening, June 27, she had gone into the General's room with SUSAN, the servant, to have the bed made; that the General had moved from bed to sofa; that while she was attending to him on the sofa something rolled from the bed to the floor. The General said, "Be careful or you'll break my watch." She saw his watch in his fob, on his person; she then withdrew, leaving the General on the sofa. SUSAN subsequently came to her, having finished making the bed, and said: "You know, Mrs. WHARTON, that something fell out of the bed, and the General thought it was his watch; I went up to see, and found this bottle," and that SUSAN then gave it to her; there was, and is, no label on the bottle; when I started from Baltimore this A. M. the words indented in the sealing-wax were plainly legible; they have been rubbed out in my pocket; they were COLEMAN & ROGERS; they are chemists on Baltimore-street, at least a mile and a quarter away from Mrs. WHARTON's house. This conversation with accused occurred in the second-story back room. I had thought that the General was threatened with apoplexy or congestion of the brain, but after examining with some care the pupils of his eyes, found them quite natural as to size, but insensible to light. I expected to find his muscles relaxed as in cases of apoplexy or paralysis, and was astonished at his rigidity. Told Mrs. WHARTON that he had taken no more laudanum than the bottle had contained he would recover, as there was no evidence of his having taken a dangerous amount of opium. [Witness here described contraction of pupils, relaxation of muscles, &c., which follow from overdoses of opium, and declared that deceased had no such indications.] Gave him the dose of jessamine; found his teeth clenched, and had difficulty in inserting the spoon which would not have followed from opium; remained watching the result of the dose anxiously for fifteen minutes, when he began to improve; natural color returned and the expression of his eye was notably better; this was at eleven o'clock; intended to have another dose given at twelve, but he improved so much that I directed it to be given at one o'clock; told Mrs. WHARTON so very distinctly; left then to visit other patients; told Mrs. WHARTON then that I would be back at one o'clock to give another dose; about one o'clock saw Mrs. HUTTON on my office steps as I drove up; she said the General was worse, and that Mrs. WHARTON had sent her to say that he was in convulsions; I feared that the General was suffering with Bright's kidney disease; he had passed no urine for two days; went back to my office to get an instrument; was afraid poisonous albuminuria had penetrated the system; did draw off urine; drove home and tested it; found it to be healthy and natural and free from sediment; while operating with the instrument noticed that his flesh was lacerated and the skin torn off the throat and abdomen; gave him chloroform by inhalation during the operation, and thirty grains of chloral; when I returned after testing the urine, remarked to Mrs. SNOWDEN that I felt embarrassed about the cause of the General's attack, and was afraid that he had been poisoned; was then sent for to see Mrs. LONEY; [At this juncture the witness was prevented from testifying regarding conversation between himself, Mrs. HUTTON and Mrs. LONEY, relative to the tartar emetic in the punch tumbler, during which Mrs. LONEY expressed suspicion of foul play.] Mrs. LONEY produced a tumbler from her pocket and asked me to examine its contents; being put on my guard by certain facts she had mentioned, I took a minute portion of the sediment on a knife-blade, put it on my tongue, and, to develope as much taste as possible, pressed it against the roof of my mouth; it had the taste of metallic poison, stinging my tongue and the roof of my mouth so strong that it lasted until I ate my dinner, at 5 o'clock; convinced by this that there was metallic active poison in the house, I returned to Gen. KETCHUM's room, with my suspicions as to the cause of his death confirmed; he was growing rapidly worse; went down stairs and notified Mrs. WHARTON of his impending death; returning, some one met me and told me that he was dead; I received a message from Mrs. WHARTON, asking me to look in his pockets, which I did, giving his pocket-book, watch and rings to Mrs. HUTTON; searched the pockets of his coat and pantaloons; there was no vest to be found; left word that when Gen. BRICE arrived I wanted to see him; saw him at nine o'clock; got authority from him for a post mortem, which took place at Mr. WEAVER's, the undertakers at eleven o'clock next morning, Thursday, June 29; Drs. CHEW and MILES of Maryland Medical University, assisted me, [here the witness detailed the operation of the post mortem;] we found no indications of ill health in brain, liver, kidney or spleen; did not examine heart and lungs then, but after the indictment had been found went to Washington and had the body exhumed, and then examined them; found them healthy; at the post mortem ligatured the intestines, took the stomach out, placed it in a clean glass jar, obtained for the purpose, and sent it to Prof. AIKEN through Dr. CHEW. We found no suffusion of blood or serum in the body so far as we examined it; did find yellow secretions mixed with mucous matter and minute red points not so large as a pin head, that are called in the books punctiform; examined the upper end of the spinal column; it was healthy; the red points, &c., were caused by, and were not the cause of death; they were the natural results of prolonged death struggle or prolonged vomiting.

The Court announced the hour of 3, and adjourned until to-morrow at 10, when Dr. WILLIAMS will resume his testimony. The prosecution will attempt, when Dr. WILLIAMS is recalled to-morrow, to elicit the details of an interview between him and Mrs. WHARTON, during which he informed her of the result of the post mortem, and that the law officers had commenced investigations for the discovery of the murder, with suspicions fixed upon the servants of her house. It was during this interview that the doctor's suspicions were first directed toward Mrs. WHARTON. He sent to Gen. BRICE, at Washington, an analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach, and soon received a letter from him pointing to Mrs. WHARTON as the poisoner. Dr. WILLIAMS had already communicated similar suspicions to the authorities, and Gen. BRICE's letter to him, detailing an account of Mrs. WHARTON's visit to Washington to demand $4,000 of bonds, which she alleged she had given to Gen. KETCHUM for safe-keeping, confirmed them.

VENEZULLA.

Guzman Blanco Still in the Field Preparing for Flight—Pulgar at the Head of Another Revolutionary Party—Commercial Stagnation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

The indications are that affairs here are approaching a crisis. GUZMAN BLANCO is still at Valencia at the head of his troops; he has a good army and plenty of arms and ammunition. It is generally supposed that he means fight, but his course generally indicates that he is by no means certain of success.

A counter revolution is on foot here against PULGAR, which promises to be formidable. PULGAR is now at Truxillo meeting with great success. In his absence, Gen. ARANZO carries on the Government. Two German gun-boats have been ordered here from Kiel for the protection of the German residents. They are expected shortly. Owing to the blockade of all the ports of the interior by PULGAR's forces, commerce is stagnant; coffee is scarcely to be had, and fabulous prices are being paid for it.

INNOCENZIO HERNANDEZ, late Governor of Maracaibo, is still imprisoned at the Castle, where he is treated, with great indignity, and kept in irons. He has paid $6,000 of the $10,000 he agreed to pay for his release, but has not yet been able raise the balance. Meanwhile, he is closely guarded, even his soup and food is carefully searched for any communication which it is thought may be made to him.

GUZMAN BLANCO has lodged three hundred thousand dollars to his own credit at the bank at Port of Spain, and he is trying to raise a loan, so that, if circumstances render it necessary, he can leave for Paris or elsewhere with about a million. Old and young men, regardless of age, are seized on the streets and compelled to serve as soldiers. The bark *Ilva*, hence for New-York, was not allowed to go to sea after she had cleared until the shippers had paid a heavy money demand upon them.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was, Wednesday afternoon, over Michigan, after moving south-eastward, turned to the north-east, and is now probably north of Maine. The disturbance which was threatening the Atlantic coast, after causing brisk winds and snow from Maryland to Maine, has during the day been followed by clear, mild weather with south-west winds from the Gulf States to New-England. Cloudy and threatening weather continues on the lakes; increasing south-west winds with cloudy weather on the Texas coast. The barometer has risen decidedly from Arkansas to Michigan and westward, and brisk winds have, this afternoon, rapidly passed over Lake Michigan. Rising barometer and clearing weather are reported from Oregon to Montana.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with clearing weather and fresh westerly winds, is probable for Friday on Lakes Superior and Michigan; south-west winds with clouds, continue west of the Mississippi; south-west winds, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, continue on the South Atlantic States; the area of lowest barometer moves north-eastward, with brisk winds for a short time, on the lakes; partially clear and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Oswego and Rochester, and are ordered for Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Important for the Sick Poor.

During the month of November 389 patients were treated at the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, No. 307 East Fifty-fifth-street, and 1,067 prescriptions dispensed. Prof. F. SEEGER, the chief physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, and one of the most distinguished teachers and practitioners in diseases of the nasal cavities, throat, lungs and heart, has taken charge of this class of cases. All the newest instruments in the treatment of throat diseases have been introduced. Without these instruments throat diseases and catarrhs cannot be properly treated, and the value of this feature in the Dispensary will be perceived when it is stated that Dr. SEEGER is one of the three or four physicians in this City who understand this department of diseases thoroughly. The poor may have the benefits of his skill by applying at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Prof. HUNT has taken charge of the Department of Mind and Nervous Diseases, Prof. HELMUTH of Operative Surgery, and Prof. THROOP of Female Diseases. Mr. M. H. CHAMBERS is President of the Dispensary and among the directors are Hon. R. A. STORRS, L. ROSENFIELD, CHAS. SCHAFFNER, JOHN HARNER and others. The directors are doing all in their power to furnish the poor sick the best care, and the names of the above-mentioned distinguished physicians is a guarantee.

Arrest of a Brooklyn Magistrate on a Charge of Conspiracy.

The case of Officer THOMAS LYONS, who was dismissed from the New-York Police force a few days ago, came up before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday afternoon. Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS caused the arrest of LYONS and Justice JOHN LYNCH on a charge of conspiracy to defraud her of the property left her by her husband, MICHAEL. Both LYONS and Justice LYNCH were held to await examination before Justice BUCKLEY. It is said that REYNOLDS made a will some time ago in favor of one of the Catholic churches in this City.

Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform.

The Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform met, last evening, JOHN R. VOORHIS in the Chair. Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT delivered an address, and urged the Council to continued zeal and energy in the work of reform, in order to secure the election of good men, irrespective of party. Hon. STEPHEN PELL, Assemblyman-elect, pledged himself to vote against appropriations for sectarian purposes.

Gov. Hawley on Rings and Lobbyists.

Gov. HAWLEY lectured before a large audience in Bedford-avenue Church, Brooklyn, last evening, on "Rings and Lobbyists." He stated that he knew of his own knowledge that a gentleman who is at present a member of the United States Senate, paid $75,000 for his position. He alluded to the purchase of venal Legislatures by the great railroad companies, which, he said, would yet exercise a greater influence on the destinies of this country than that exercised by the aristocracy in England.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The thermometer, yesterday, stood 31° at 7 A. M., 38° at noon, 40° at 3 P. M., and 38° at 6 o'clock P. M.

Col. CHESTER SNOW, of Boston, and Col. H. L. HARRELL, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, and E. D. STUART MUIRHEAD, of England, are at the Hoffman House.

State Senator JACOB HARDENBURGH, Hons. S. K. MCILHENRY, of Texas, and J. B. DONNELLY, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. C. A. AIKIN, of Princeton, N. J.; Hons. A. J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia; JAMES M. SCOVIL, of New-Jersey; and H. PRICE, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Linseed Association has resolved to charge fifty per cent. above the regular rate for analysing for those not members of the Association.

CHARLES KALBFEISCH, who was committed on Nov. 30, to the Tombs for intoxication, died yesterday in the prison. The body was removed to the Morgue.

DAVID WILDE, aged sixteen years, who was run over on Wednesday, by a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, near Houston-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

The case of the New-York Floating Elevator Company against the Astor and thirteen other insurance companies has resulted in a verdict of only $15,000 for the plaintiffs.

The New-York Carvers' (wood sculptors) Association gave its tenth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which was largely patronized by the members of the trade.

Acting under strict orders from his employers, the purser of the steamer *Missouri*, which sailed for Havana yesterday, refused to receive files of New-York papers to be delivered in Cuba.

"J. F. R." is informed that if there is no fraud in contracting the debt, the debtor cannot be imprisoned, and his earnings within thirty days are exempt from seizure to satisfy the debt.

JOHN P. HAYDEN, a merchant, appeared before Commissioner BETTS yesterday to answer a charge of secreting his property pending an investigation. He was held for examination in $2,500 bail.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department; Judge E. H. ROSEKRANS, of Glens Falls; and J. DE VERE ALLEN, of the Royal Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, FANNY HENRY, an actress, was charged by ANNIE HINDLE, also an actress, with stealing a diamond pin of the value of $400. FANNY was committed for trial.

JAMES SHELLY, a resident of Dutch Kills, Long Island, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on Monday by being struck by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad, near Hunter's Point.

CHAS. A. SCHLEGEL, D. Ph., will deliver a lecture on the "Comparative Linguistics and the Celtic Language" before the Alpha Beta Gamma Society at the Normal College, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

ADOLPHE DERRING, No. 12 West-street, made a complaint before Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, that JOHN MYERSON robbed him of $150 in a saloon in Chatham-street. The accused was committed for trial.

At the meeting of the Fourteenth Ward German Association, last evening, Messrs. BENNO SPEYER, HENRY KRUGER, HENRY A. SALES, and F. GRECHE were elected delegates to the Central Organization.

Yesterday afternoon ADAM HATTER was taken to the City Hospital, suffering from a fracture of one of his legs, which was caused by being run over by a car on the South-side Railroad, at Fresh Pond, Long Island.

The Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters reports that last month the value of lost, stolen and abandoned property recovered by the Police was $1,819; value of stray animals picked up, $1,712; value of property restored to owners, $1,702; making a grand total of $5,233.

An old colored woman presented herself at the Surrogate's office in this City recently, for the purpose of making an inquiry in reference to the probate of a will, and, in order to identify herself, exhibited a bill of sale drawn some thirty years ago, showing that she had duly purchased herself from her Southern master for $1,200.

The Second-avenue Horse Railway Company is about to erect a new stable on the corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. The building is to have a front on the avenue of 100 feet, with a depth of 230 feet.

The Independent German Reform organization of the Sixteenth Ward has elected the following delegates to the German Central Reform Committee: Messrs. O. Zollikoffer, Dr. Gerke, H. Lorenz, Ch. Loos, F. Finzel, Cl. Dierks, M. Muench and A. Briede.

In the Ninth Ward a German Reform association has been organised by the election of the following officers: President, SEBASTIAN BENKLER; Vice-Presidents, HENRY RITZER and LEONARD BOHL; Secretary, WM. LAUB; Treasurer, JOHN GRODE.

Col. RYAN, of Cuban notoriety, denies that a warrant of arrest was granted by the United States Court against him, on Wednesday last, as reported. He was, he says, in the United States Court on that day, and urged Gen. DAVIS to bring his case to trial at once.

Mr. DRAPER last night delivered the first of the University popular lectures at the University, taking for his subject the Spectrum Analysis and its discoveries. He alluded briefly to the wonderful results which it had already obtained in solving astronomical questions.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana letters and files. We are also under obligations to Capt. MEIER, of the Hamburg steamer *Holsatia*, for valued additions to our Continental files.

THOS. BARBOUR, Esq., of Paterson, bought, yesterday, from Capt. PRATT, on board the London ship *Hudson*, the finest and most valuable pair of Berkshire hogs from Prince ALBERT's farm ever imported into this City. The price paid is said to have been nearly $500.

The third of a course of lectures now being delivered at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, was given last night, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity. The speaker was Gen. KILPATRICK, and his subject was SHERMAN's ever memorable "March to the Sea."

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Institution for Aged and Indigent Women was held yesterday. There are eighty inmates, and there were but seven deaths during the year. The Treasurer's report showed $46,168 92 received during the year, and $59,909 85 expenditures; cash now in bank, $1,115 51.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners Association, of the Seventeenth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, was held last evening in Concordia Hall. The Association pledged itself to aid such of its members as have been sued by the Board of Health for refusing to provide the new garbage boxes referred to in a late ordinance.

The children of the Institution for the Crippled, corner Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, gave a concert on Tuesday evening, which was well attended by the Managers and friends of this excellent charity. The little ones, under the training of Miss CORNELIA KNIGHT, gave decided evidence of musical ability.

Rev. Dr. HALL lectured last evening to the General Society of the Mechanics and Traders at Steinway Hall, his subject being the means by which success in life was to be obtained, in which he enumerated energy, labor and perseverance. He urged on the working men respect for the rights of property, for woman in the household, for morality and truth and religion.

The German Reform organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, has elected the following delegates to the Central Reform Committee: Messrs. Franz Venino, S. Watermann, Leo Dessar, N. Raymond, Ignatz Wassermau, A. Schmall, Wm. Pitzke, Dr. R. Tausky, Michael Mansard, F. Kempf, Thos. Tulp, Louis Wendel, Chas. Mack and Nic. Grebenstein.

Capt. BIRD SPENCER, of No. 127 West Forty-eighth-street, commandant of Company K of the Ninth Regiment, was serenaded at his residence last evening by the members of his company. Capt. SPENCER, in a speech of great brevity and pith, thanked the company for the ovation and invited them all in to take a glass of wine. The invitation was accepted with alacrity.

The second annual report of the House of Rest for Consumptives, shows that from the opening to the 1st of November last, there have been admitted into that institution eighty patients, and that eighteen remained in the house on the above-named date. The donations and subscriptions for last year amounted to $10,050 57 exclusive of a grant from Westchester County of $4,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

There's much trouble in Edgewater, owing to the fact that several politicians are charged with frauds. Developments will be made in a few days.

The ladies of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, at Stapleton, have presented Mrs SPILLMEYER, wife of the pastor, with a silver-plated tea service.

The newly-elected Superintendent of the Poor for Middletown, Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, has failed to qualify in due time—ten days after election. The alleged cause is that he is not a citizen.

All the employes at Fort Wadsworth, under Gen. GILMORE, over 375 in number, are now discharged, together with the services of 150 horses and wagons. The most of the men will be transferred for the Winter season to Southern forts.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer *Escort* has commenced running as an opposition boat between Greenport, Sag Harbor, and New-York.

All the business houses of Flushing have arranged to close at 7 o'clock P. M. The matter was brought about by the Early-closing Association.

The case of MORGAN, a convict, who killed another convict in Sing Sing Prison, which was to have been tried today in White Plains, is postponed to the 18th inst.

The Methodist Church just completed at Bridgehampton will be dedicated next Thursday. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. J. S. WILLIS, of the Seventeenth-street Church; Rev. L. S. WARD, John-street Church, New-York, and Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of Pacific-street, Brooklyn.

The brig *W. Creary*, Capt. FOLEY, which was beached off Southampton on Wednesday morning, was loaded with salt. The Captain and wife, together with the officers and crew, were saved, although some of the men had their feet frost-bitten. It is feared that the vessel will be a total loss. The vessel was leaking badly when beached.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rahway River is closed by ice.

The taxable valuation of property at Perth Amboy is $1,281,000.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company has erected a new depot at Metuchin.

The value of property at Englewood has increased 150 per cent. in five years.

Ex-Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark, has returned from his European trip.

The Newark and Bloomfield Horse Railroad Company have placed stoves in their cars.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature for the extension of the city limits of Elizabeth.

The funeral of the late THOS. S. ALEXANDER will take place at 2 o'clock today from his late residence, No. 1,070 Broad-street, Newark.

PETER MAHON, a driver on the Bergen and Jersey City horse-car line, on Wednesday night fell from his car, which ran over one of his legs, inflicting severe injuries.

ELIZA GLYMAN, a girl six years of age, died in Newark on Wednesday night from a fracture of the skull. She was the victim of a runaway accident in South Orange-avenue.

Yesterday afternoon an embankment caved in at Communipaw near the railroad depot, and buried three laborers under the earth. They were all rescued alive, but were badly injured.

The building on Thirteenth-street, Hoboken, which has been fitted up as a hospital for infectious diseases, was opened yesterday. One patient, a woman from Union Hill, suffering from small pox, was admitted.

The well-known actor and manager, WM. M. FOSTER was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at Elizabeth, where he had been performing with a theatrical company. He will be buried on Saturday morning from the Episcopal Church, No. 262 Bowery, Elizabeth, at 10 A. M.

ADAM MCMURTRY, proprietor of a large saw-mill at Baskingridge, was, on Wednesday evening, found dead upon the floor of the mill, his body in a horribly-mangled condition. It is thought that while alone in the mill his body had become in some way entangled in the machinery.

[Advertisement.]

A.—It is difficult to determine whether KNOX's hats or KNOX's furs are the most popular. His hats are certainly more picturesque and graceful than it was presumed that the stiff, silk, cylindrical "stove-pipe" could be made to appear, and the result must be admitted to be a crowning triumph of art. But KNOX's furs are especially worthy of admiration, particularly his fur caps, which are a little ahead of anything of the kind which has been produced here. They are not the saucer-like conceptions which some of KNOX's feeble imitators have produced; but are full and towering, and serve as useful as well as ornamental coverings. No well-dressed gentleman will have the temerity to appear either on foot or on horseback during the Winter without one of KNOX's exquisite fur caps and collars, or without a pair of KNOX's fur gloves or gauntlets.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 11½ A. M.....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Humboldt*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Dec. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Donau	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—John Phayle, E. Herbert Whitney, Robert L. Ely, Charles W. Stephens, Walter H. Gibson, Lieut. C. H. Cleaveland, U. S. N., E. P. Miranda, Pedro Calle, child and servant, Mrs. L. Govin, Mrs. Amelia Sorondo, Mrs. Pita Trelles and two children, Felix Garcia, F. G. Alvarz, Pedro Bances, J. Luarez, Ramon Cruset and wife, Miss Louisa Cruset, Miss Angela Cruset, M. J. Cruset and servant, Miss D. Padillo, Miss Julia Padillo, Miss P. Padillo, P. J. Perez and servant, Edwin Kirkpatrick and wife, W. J. Kirkpatrick, E. Kirkpatrick, J. Rivas, wife and child, P. C. N. Lusez, M. Y. Yetiar, E. P. F. Miranda.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:12 | Sun sets......4:32 | Moon rises...3:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:14 | Gov. Island.6:03 | Hell Gate...7:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Peerless, (Br.,) Allen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Formosa, Allen, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Barks Tarsus, (Br.,) Anderson, Queenstown or Falmouth, H. Sweetland & Co.; Lincoln, Hutchins, Galveston, &c., E. M. Stackpole & Co.; Eva H. Fisk, Emery, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig S. P. Smith, —, Malaga, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. M. A. Coombs, Coombs, Port Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; J. A. Rider, Corson, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; J. M. Fish, Chase, Baltimore; V. Barkalew, Holmes, Stamford.

Sloop Whippoorwill, Culver, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Porter, Havana Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Bulger, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and the Bar 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Cyclone, Nevens, Savannah 12 ds., with yellow-pine to S. C. Loud & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook for orders, and will proceed to Fall River.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Crossed the equator Nov. 17 in lon. 48; Dec. 3, lat. 33 40, lon. 73 41, spoke bark Aquidneck, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, 32 ds. out. Left in port brig Nile, (Br.,) Nickerson, for New-York, in 5 ds.; schrs. Hortensia, Boston, for do. in 8 ds.; Silver Star, Smith, for do. in ten ds.; Frank Howard, wtg. cargo.

Schr. Eugene Borda, Young, Jacksonville, Fla., 13 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Bentley, Miller W Co.

Schr. Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Baylis, Mayaquez, P. R., 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Left in port schrs. Setagawa, for New-York in 7 ds.; O. M. Marrett, for do., to sail Dec. 16; Old Chad and E. K. Dresser, for Charleston in 8 ds.; schr. Dauntless, for New-York, sailed 7 ds. previously.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. R. J. Huntley, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Lunt, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Walter Irving, Scott, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. D. Larbyer, Holmes, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Fowler, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Waugusset, Waples, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. L. Leach, Johnson, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Sea Lark, Miller, Philadelphia, for Saco.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Decona, Clark, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. A. H. Daming, Brower, Virginia.

Schr. Prudence, Barclay, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Parker, Wilson, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Helvetia and Norway, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. S. W., hazy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

Below—Bark Fanny Lewis, from St. Marc.

The bark Penang remains ashore at Nausett. About 3,000 bags of sugar have been landed on the beach. Cables and anchors have been carried out to facilitate getting her off.

Disasters.

MANOR, L. I., Dec. 7.—The schr. William Creery is ashore at Southampton, and is rapidly breaking up. The schr. Sea Queen is ashore opposite Quogue. She is loaded with corn from Delaware, and bound to Portland.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York, arrived this morning.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wenke, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. today and proceeded to Bremerhaven.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—The National Steam-ship Company's steam-ship Egypt, which sailed from New-York on the 26th ult., touched at this port today, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
AND
Fancy Goods
GENERALLY,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

This assortment is pronounced to be greater in variety than any in the City. Great care has been taken in the selection of
CHOICE PIECES,
not to be found at any other establishment.

Dry Monopole,
OF HEIDSICK & CO.
THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE
IN
RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS
AND WINE MERCHANTS.

PELL
FANCY GOODS
for the
HOLIDAYS.
No. 21 John-st., New-York.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, all of my own make, and warranted, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,724

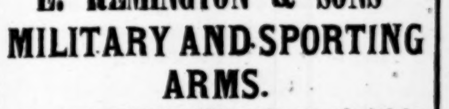
A SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT,
A
DOTY CLOTHES WASHER AND
UNIVERSAL WRINGER, warranted durable and entirely satisfactory.
Wringers of all kinds repaired.
METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 32 CORTLAND-ST.,
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 199 Broadway, N. Y.,
OFFER A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE.
Also, a large variety of fancy articles in Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Presents.
SPOONS AND FORKS,
EXTRA HEAVILY PLATED BY OUR NEW PATENT PROCESS, WHICH DEPOSITS THE SILVER ANY REQUISITE THICKNESS ON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR, ARE UNEQUALED FOR DURABILITY BY ANY MADE BY THE OLD PROCESS.
ALL SPOONS AND FORKS PLATED BY THIS IMPROVED METHOD ARE STAMPED:
1847.—ROGERS BROS.—XII.
TRADE MARK. FOR Electro Plate WHITE METAL.
TRADE MARK. FOR Electro-Plate NICKEL SILVER.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-St., N. Y.
EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND texture of material in suits. Overcoats and Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at few hours' notice.
OVERCOATS, $8, $15.
OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
WORKING SUITS, $10, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $18, $22.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $40, $50.
DRESS SUITS, $60, $70.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $6, $10.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $18.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. Thousands avail themselves of our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. SÆNGER, Importer.
No. 21 Murray-st., near Broadway,
has on exhibition and offers for sale for the coming Holidays, at retail.
AND AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
the greatest NOVELTIES of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and
MUSICAL SURPRISE ARTICLES,
consisting of MUSICAL BOXES,
MUSICAL ALBUMS, LADIES' WORK-BOXES, CIGAR CASES, WINE BOTTLES, SWISS COTTAGES.
ALL WITH TWO OR THREE PIECES OF MUSIC, and the largest VARIETY of
GERMAN ACCORDIONS,
CONCERTINAS and MOUTH-HARMONICAS.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.



E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 193 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TOYS.
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.
Our Holiday Exhibition,
which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.
SPECIALTIES,
Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of Novelties never before introduced in the European market.
FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

RUPTURE!
DR. GREGORY attends especially to the cure of HERNIA, (commonly called Rupture.) His great experience has enabled him to assure those afflicted with this dangerous and wearing complaint that a RADICAL CURE is possible in almost every case, whatever others may say or promise to the contrary, notwithstanding. "White's Patent Lever Truss" and Dr. Gregory's "Hernia Lotion" are the agents used to produce this result. Ten cents for Pamphlets giving full particulars.
C. AUG. GREGORY, M. D., No. 744 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR OWN FACTORY
Staple and Fancy Articles in Sterling Silver.
COMBINATIONS PUT UP IN DECORATED CASES, EXPRESSLY FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
COMPLETE DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.

DEVLIN
& Co
CLOTHIERS
BROADWAY &
GRAND ST
BROADWAY &
WARREN ST

FANCY TROUSERINGS.

PANTALOONS TO ORDER.

$8, $10, $12, $13,
$15, $17, $19.

EVANS'
EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW-YORK.
66 FULTON-ST. 68

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver	$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver	16
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver	19
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color	20
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold	21
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods	22
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue	24
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors	27
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya	28
OVERCOATS—Prussian Eskimo—Finest Imp.	30
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp.	30

Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$ 8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla	12
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver	15
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla	18
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo	25

WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$12
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Case	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin	22
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver	35

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere. Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.
Prices that beat the Market.
EDWARD EVANS'
Clothing Warehouse,
66 and 68 Fulton-st., N.Y.
Spanish and German spoken.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO.
122 AND 124 BROADWAY
EQUITABLE BUILDING

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

EXCLUDES Cold, Wind and Dust from Dwellings, Churches, School-houses, and other Buildings.
ROEBUCK'S IMPROVED WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS.
PRICE LIST REDUCED.
ROEBUCK BROS., 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff, New-York. Same office for eight years.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash sales.